

Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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5 CENTS A COPY



DR. EDWARD M. GALLAUDET
President Gallaudet College

DEAF-MUTES may be admitted to examinations for all places in the classified civil service of the United States whose duties, in the opinion of the Civil Service Commission, they are capable of performing.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 1, 1908.

"This bit of news on a question that has caused so much bitter feeling among the deaf at large against the present administration, will no doubt be received with great pleasure by whom it directly concerns. Too much credit cannot be given Secretary Garfield for what he has done, for he has accomplished that which many have tried and have failed to do. May he live to occupy a position in the hearts of the deaf equal to that held by his lamented father.—*Gallaudet College Correspondence in the Deaf-Mutes' Journal.*

To this we say amen and venture the hope that no future occupant of the White House will ever reverse the ruling by President Roosevelt.

The main contention was for the removal of deaf-mutes from the list of ineligibles for examination for positions under the Government in which they had been unjustly placed by the Civil Service Commission in October, 1906. This has been effectually accomplished, and much sooner than expected, but it may be made a barren victory in other respects in case the Commission rules that there are no duties in the classified civil service which the deaf are capable of performing. Such a ruling by the Commission, however, is unlikely since it could be disproven by the excellent record for efficient work in various departments already made by the deaf in Government employ. As the Commission passes upon the qualifications of candidates for thousands of positions and as few of the deaf choose to enter the classified civil service it will be a very easy matter for the Commission and department chiefs to assign all who pass the

The Deaf and the Civil Service

and the Men Who Influenced President Roosevelt to Have the Objectionable Ruling of the Civil Service Commission Rescinded. Comment from our St. Louis Correspondent



HON. JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD
Member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet



MR. OLOF HANSON

The well-known Deaf Architect of Seattle, Washington, who wrote a personal letter to President Roosevelt in behalf of the Deaf of the United States, which was read and referred to Secretary Garfield.



EDWARD ALLAN FAY
Member Faculty of Gallaudet College

examinations, to duties they are fully capable of performing.

When the deaf of the land placed the marble bust of President Garfield in the chapel of Gallaudet College, as a mark of their appreciation of the services of the martyred President, they little thought that they were casting bread upon the waters which would return to them after many days in the form of effective assistance by Secretary Garfield in having the obnoxious civil service ruling rescinded. The cordial relations existing between President Gallaudet and Secretary Garfield, and the able manner in which he and Dr. Fay and Mr. Hanson presented the case of the deaf to the powers that be went far towards bringing a speedy and favorable conclusion one of the most memorable movements in the annals of the American deaf.

It might be well for the Executive Committee of the N. A. D. to authorize its treasurer to receive voluntary contributions to a fund for the purchase of paintings of President Roosevelt and Secretary Garfield—the same to be unveiled at the next convention and later hung in the Lyceum, library, reading room or chapel of Gallaudet College. If the various associations and individuals, who took an active interest in the fight to have the deaf freed from the undeserved stigma cast upon them by the Civil Service Commission, would contribute to the fund, enough money would quickly be raised to defray the cost of suitable paintings. In any case some outward form of appreciation should be shown Secretary Garfield for his invaluable service in this instance.

The editor of the *Deaf American* wants a national home for the deaf and he cites the printers' home at Colorado Springs as an example. It will require a great deal of argument to induce the deaf of Pennsylvania and Ohio to give up their homes.

They have too much pride in them.—*Western Pennsylvanian*.

We should not favor such a scheme. The large states like Ohio and Pennsylvania, can afford to maintain their own independent homes; and the beneficiaries will thus be not far removed from their own homes and circle of friends. In the case of the smaller states, we incline to favor the creation of a fund, the income from which may be applied to the support of needy deaf persons in the home of a near-by state.—*Maryland Bulletin*.

Add Illinois and Missouri to the list of states that pride themselves on their ability, and intention to give their aged and infirm deaf a state home to go to. I know of a few here in St. Louis who are waiting for the opening of the Missouri home. They will not as much as consider the suggestion that in the meanwhile they board at either the Ohio or Pennsylvania home. These homes have been painted to them in glowing colors, and there are no financial obstacles in the way of their entering or remaining in either of them, but no—they are too far away from the dear home state and circle of friends and they simply will not go.

The Missouri home fund is growing—at least in St. Louis. There has been no let up on the part of the local Home Fund Committee in chasing the elusive dollar and setting traps for it. One of their recent efforts was a "hard times party" the result of which, by the way, convinced the committee that the times were, indeed, pretty hard. The annual ball for the Home Fund benefit on January 23, was a better indication of returning prosperity. Missourians have been amply shown by Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois what can be done for the home fund, so it is up to them to keep the matter agitated and gather in the mites.

The Silent Success, formerly a monthly published by Mr. O. M. Elliott, at Graham,



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 1, 1908.

Mo., has been transferred to St. Louis and transformed into a weekly under the management of Messrs. A. O. Steidemann, W. Stafford, H. R. Wooten, G. D. Hunter and Edward Whittaker, whose combined literary ability, practical knowledge, business experience and hustling qualities insure the success of the enterprise. The subscription price has been fixed at one dollar and is worth it. The managing editor, to whom all communications should be addressed, is Mr. A. O. Steidemann, 4110 North Eleventh street, St. Louis.

Christmas at Gallaudet School was celebrated on a somewhat larger and more elaborate scale than usual. Aside from an excellent literary and calisthenic program arranged by Miss Steidemann, there was a generous treat, made possible by a liberal appropriation from the patron's fund, which tickled the palates and filled the stomachs of the pupils in a most gratifying manner. Washington's birthday will also be duly celebrated—Miss Roper having that matter in charge. Miss Herdman will have charge of the exhibition given by the pupils at the annual entertainment under the auspices of the patrons sometime after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wright were pleasantly surprised recently by a number of their friends who called to remind them that it was their fifteenth wedding anniversary. Several useful tokens of appreciation were left by the visitors.

Mr. Nelson A. Reed, of Cherryvale, Kan., and Mrs. Flora Jarrett, nee Higgins, were married at the residence of the bride's brother in St. Louis on December 20. The Rev. J. H. Cloud officiated.

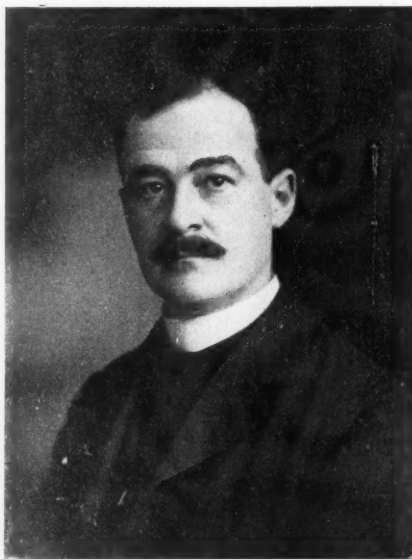
J. H. CLOUD.

Twentieth Anniversary of the Consecration of All Souls' Church

ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF is now twenty years old. Its anniversary was celebrated with fitting and due festivities December eighth last and also on the two following days.

On the evening of the eighth of December, a largely attended service was held. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain and Rev. J. H. Keiser, of St. Ann's Church, New York city; the Rev. O. J. Whildin, of Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. H. Van Allen, of Utica, N. Y.; the Rev. G. F. Flick, of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. J. S. Bremer, Lay Reader of St. Elizabeth's Church for the Deaf, Wheeling, W. Va.; the Revs. C. O. Dantzer, and G. H. Heffler, and Mr. J. S. Reider, of All Souls' Church and the Rev. Dr. J. A. Harris, Rev. S. C. Hill, Rev. Dr. Louis C. Washburn and Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, from the Pennsylvania Commission on Church Work Among the Deaf, as well as several clergymen, many of the teachers from the Mt. Airy Institution, and friends and relatives of members of All Souls' Church. The procession of clergy and choir formed in the Guild Room, and proceeded up stairs, headed by Mrs. J. S. Reider carrying the banner.

The service was read in signs by the Pastor and aloud by Rev. Dr. Chamberlain. The choir rendered hymns 484 and 418 in graceful and rhythmic unison. Then followed the sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Harris, of St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill. Dr. Harris preached the sermon at the consecration service of twenty years ago, and there was there-



REV. C. O. DANTZER, A.M.,
Pastor of All Souls' Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

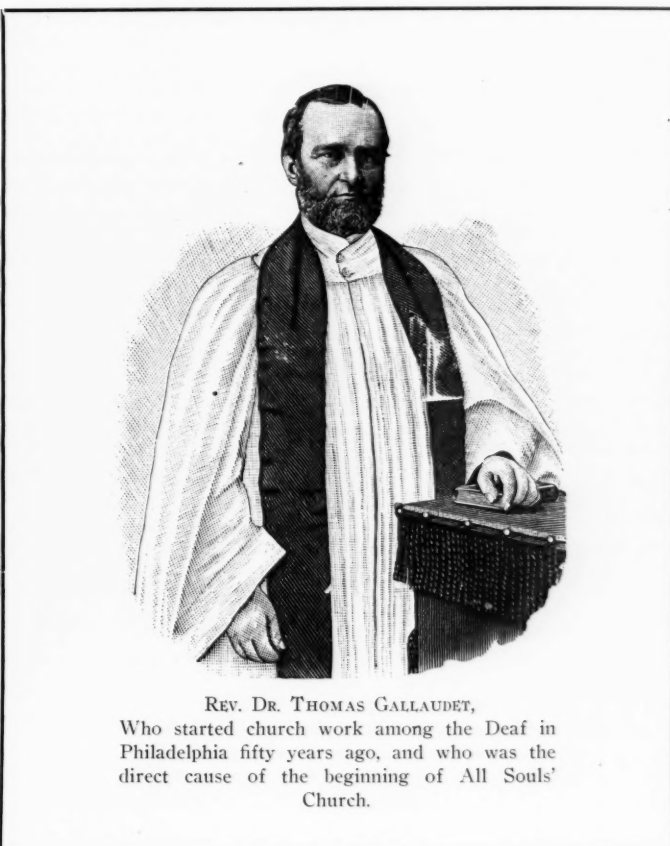
fore a peculiar fitness in having him preach the sermon on this occasion. The first part of his sermon was a resume of the history of deaf-mute Missions in the city, but the rest of the address was on the very important subject "The Validity of Sacramental Ministration in the sign-language," and this sermon

is considered so important to the deaf, that a full report is herewith given:

Years ending with the number eight have a peculiar association with the progress of church work among the deaf in this diocese. In the year 1878 Bishop Stevens brought before a convention in his annual charge, his wish that the church would take some decided action in the matter of furthering the spiritual interest of the deaf. He stated that in 1864 Bishop Potter had brought the subject before the church, but for some reason or other, nothing much had come of it. There was a work among the deaf, it is true, but it was entirely a parochial work, and deaf people moved from one church to another, at various times, where they would meet to hold their services. It was a feeble beginning, still it was a beginning. The result of Bishop Stevens' request at the convention of 1878 was the appointment of a committee to take this matter up and report at the next convention in 1879, some plan by which more extended work could be done among the deaf of Philadelphia. That was the beginning. The committee for some reasons over which they had no control, did not report the next year, but in the year 1880 they brought a report urging the formation of a commission which should have charge of this work and change it from a purely parish work to diocesan work. There was a great opposition to this because it was thought that there was already a Board of Diocesan Missions and that that Board could attend to the work. It was pointed out, however, that it would be better not to have a new Board but a Commission whose work might extend beyond the diocese, and if necessary, have exclusive charge of this work. The Commission was appointed, and since that year, it has been doing what it could do to further the spiritual interests of the deaf. About the same time a commission was appointed in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. That, however, did not amount to a great deal, and finally it resulted simply in some contribution, not very large, for the



ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF, PHILADELPHIA, PA



REV. DR. THOMAS GALLAUDET,
Who started church work among the Deaf in
Philadelphia fifty years ago, and who was the
direct cause of the beginning of All Souls'
Church.

work of the Pennsylvania Commission, which should operate in Central Pennsylvania as well as in Delaware and New Jersey, where there were demands for spiritual aid and instruction for the deaf. It was a small beginning, but this work has been growing ever since, and twenty years ago I stood in this place to congratulate the deaf upon having consecrated a place of worship of their own. That was in 1888, and now, twenty years afterwards, in 1908, we are assembled to commemorate that consecration. The work has been going on steadily and has increased and has been a blessing to those who are deaf in this neighborhood, in this city, and in the adjoining districts.

I esteem it a great honor to have been selected to come here twenty years ago to preach the sermon on that occasion, and it is indeed gratifying to have now again the honor of being with you to commemorate the work of these twenty years. I want to say something to-night about a question that has come up in certain quarters lately as to the validity of the consecration of the elements of the Holy Communion by those who can only use the sign-language, and in order to do this, I have chosen as my text these words of Scripture, which will be found in the 4th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, the 12th verse,—“The word of God is living and powerful and sharper than a two-edged sword, and piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, of both joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart.”

Now what I have to say upon this subject must necessarily be very brief. I wish to state simply some fundamental principles which cover this subject. Those of you who may wish to look into it more thoroughly will find in four books, (the names of which I shall give you)*, a very full discussion of the whole history of the Doctrine of the Holy Communion.

The subject for this evening is, “The Validity of the Consecration of the Sacraments in the Sign Language,” and I make certain distinct points very briefly but covering the ground, and those who care to look into the books named further on at the end of this address will find ample justification for what I have now to say.

The first point is this: Language is simply an expression of the continuity of thought. Intelligible language is simply an intelligible expression of the continuity of thought. No matter what the language is, whether Greek, Latin, German, French, or any other, whether it be by signs or spoken words, so that it be intelligible it serves the purpose. There are many languages which many people do not understand. God understands all languages. This statement is a foundation of all that I have to say.

You cannot hear me, but your sign-language, used

by your interpreter, conveys to you a perfectly accurate vehicle for the transmission of the thoughts, the wishes, the aspirations of the human mind and heart to those who understand and use it. Of course, God understands it.

The second point I want to make is this. The form of liturgy which is binding on us is the form prescribed in the book of Common Prayer, the administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.” That form represents the mind of the whole church as set forth by its representatives, Bishops, clergy, and laity. No other form is ever binding or tolerable in this Church and especially in the administration of the sacraments. Every other, of the many other forms, has been deliberately set aside, and this form has been substituted in their place wherever this form differs from them. This fact is sometimes either forgotten or ignored even by men high in office in the church, and this ignoring is an act of lawlessness pure and simple.

This third point is this:—That in our form of service every act of consecration spiritual efficiency is held to be the work of the Holy Spirit of God and not of the officiating minister who simply sets aside certain visible material elements, the water in Baptism and the bread and wine in the Holy Communion, specifying the uses for which each is intended and offering intelligible prayer that God will consecrate them for their respective uses. The spiritual energizing power in each case is God's act, not the words or manual action of the minister. Let me recall to you the consecration of the water in Baptism as set forth in our office. In the last prayers immediately preceding the act of baptism, the minister is directed to use the words:—“Regard, we beseech Thee, the supplications of Thy congregation, sanctify this water to the mystical washing away of sin and grant that this child, or person, now to be baptised therein may receive the fullness of Thy Grace and ever remain in the number of Thy faithful children, through Jesus Christ Our Lord.” And the congregation responds “Amen,” thus making it the prayer of the whole congregation. So also in the case of the Holy Eucharist, the priest, with the formula of institution, sets apart a certain part of the bread and wine to be consecrated and to be offered as an oblation to God in the form prescribed. He then proceeds,—“And we most humbly beseech Thee, O Merciful Father, to hear us; and, of Thy Almighty goodness vouchsafe to bless and sanctify with Thy Word and Holy Spirit, these Thy gifts and creatures of bread and wine, that we, receiving them according to Thy Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ's holy institution, in remembrance of

his death and passion, may be partakers of His most Blessed Body and Blood.” And to this prayer of consecration by God Himself the congregation offers “Amen.”

The fourth point is this:—That consecrating power can be prayed for intelligibly by those who understand the sign-language, so that every one of them can join in prayer without utterance of a single audible word. The prayer is made to God of whose power and readiness to hear the writer of Epistle to the Hebrews says,—“The word of God is living and powerful and sharper than a two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of the soul and spirit and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart.” So that in sacrament and otherwise it needs no audible spoken word to reach Him.

The fifth point is this:—This view of sacramental efficacy, namely, that the consecration power comes from God and not from the human agent who prays for it, is the view held by the universal church for the first eight centuries of Christian worship attested by its liturgies and its comments upon it. It is the view of the whole Eastern Church to-day, and that vast portion of the church which has often been led astray by the innovations of Latin medievalism upon this point.

And the sixth point is this:—Our liturgy then conforms to the true and universal idea of sacramental efficacy held by the church through the eight centuries of its existence. And according to it the prayer from the heart of the vocally speechless man is heard and answered by God, to whom it is addressed, as truly as if it were spoken through a megaphone. The main thing is that the heart shall be right before God in view of the fact that he is the “discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart.” Now as I said before, namely, that it is God who consecrates what the minister has prepared for consecration, was the belief of the whole church for the first eight centuries of its life upon the earth. Dissensions arose in utter opposition to this belief which is held by the Eastern and Greek Church. So that I think, in view of that, and that our liturgy directly conforms to it, you may be perfectly satisfied that the consecration of the elements in the sign-language, both in Baptism and Holy Communion, being from God, is perfectly valid and full of blessing to you.

Perhaps very few of us will be together twenty years hence. I will not be, certainly, but in all the years to come, may God bless you and keep you, make His face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you, and lift up his countenance upon you and give you peace both now and evermore.

* 1. “The Liturgies of S. S. Mark, James, Clement, Chrysostom, and Basil, and the Church of

Malabar;" translated by Drs. J. M. Neale and R. F. Littledale.

2. "The American Prayer Book, its principles and law of its use;" (Bohlen Lectures for 1887) by Dr. J. F. Garrison.

3. "Primitive Consecration of the Eucharistic Oblation," by Edmund S. Ffoulkes, B.D.

4. "The Consecration of the Eucharist; a study of the Prayer of the Consecration of the Communion Office;" by Dr. Henry Riley Gummey.

It may not be amiss to say a few words in regard to the history of the church here. This Church, now a center for religious, charitable and social work among the deaf of Philadelphia really had its beginning fifty years ago, with a service by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet in St. Stephen's Church, 10th and Chestnut streets. At this first service about fifty deaf persons were present. Thereafter the services were maintained with more or less regularity and in different churches by different clergymen. But the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet was for a large part of the time the moving genius of the work, altho the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cox and the Rev. Dillon Eagan and then the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Clerc each for a time had sole charge of the Mission. Under Dr. Cox, an effort was made to organize a parish to be called St. John Chrysostom, and a building fund amounting to about two thousand dollars was raised. But the Mission having latterly become merged with Calvary Monumental Church, on Front and Margaretta streets, this fund was turned over to that church and expended for various improvements. The Rev.

Dr. Clerc latterly took charge and after several years of loving and faithful service, first at Calvary and then at St. Stephen's, where the services were for many years conducted, left the diocese. Shortly after this appeared, the Rev. H. W. Syle, whose guiding genius, placed the church both here and throughout the country on a more enduring basis. In 1887, Mr. Syle began to agitate the need of a church and parish house exclusively for the deaf. The scheme was looked upon as impracticable, and at first few were willing to give toward it, but by persistent effort contributions in generous amounts began to come in until at length by a timely legacy of \$5000 from Miss Catherine M. Bohlen and a donation of \$1000 from the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, the Congregation was enabled to purchase the present property on Franklin street above Green. After undergoing quite extensive repairs, the edifice was finally consecrated by Bishop Whitaker, December eighth, 1888.

Taking advantage of the large number of the "silent" clergy present at this interesting anniversary service, a Conference on Church Work Among the Deaf was called. The Conference began its session Wednesday morning, December ninth, with a celebration of the Holy Communion. Rev. F. C. Smileau acted as celebrant, Rev. O. J. Whildin as Gospeller and Rev. G. F. Flick as Epistoller. At the business meeting that followed, Mr. Dantzer

was elected Chairman, Mr. Whildin, Secretary, and Mr. H. E. Stevens, of Philadelphia, Treasurer. Among the important subjects discussed was the "Validity of Sacramental Ministration in the Sign-Language. During the discussion it was developed that all the deaf clergy are able to speak more or less fluently, and that in administering the Sacrament it had been the custom to repeat the essential words orally, after having said them in signs.

Luncheon was served by the Ladies of the Parish at one o'clock and in the evening a reception was held at the residence of the pastor.

Thursday morning the clergy and their wives journeyed up to Doylestown to visit the Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf. Here a fine luncheon was served to the visitors by the Matron. After entertaining the inmates with stories the party broke up and returned to Philadelphia in time to take part in the banquet in the evening in the Guild Room of All Souls' Church, given by the parish Guild and the Clerc Literary Association in commemoration of Gallaudet's birthday. Covers for 168 were laid. Addresses were made by Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, Mr. J. P. Walker, of Trenton, Rev. Marvin Nathan, and all the visiting clergy.

The festivities finally closed Friday afternoon with a banquet given in honor of the visitors by Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, at the Institution in Mt. Airy.

Saving Little Deaf Girls in China

IN the spring of 1907, a beggar by the name of Li, took his little deaf girl into the City of Chefoo to dispose of her; for girls are not wanted in China, and much less when they are deaf and dumb.

He hoped to sell her into the home of a future mother-in-law, or as a slave girl in a house of ill fame. Failing in this he turned his face towards the School for the Deaf, where his eldest son, also deaf and dumb, had already found friends, and was being taught to become a useful and self-respecting citizen. He knew girls were not provided for, in the school, but he had heard that those in charge were believers in the new Religion, "The Jesus Doctrine", and that they were kind to the poor and unfortunate.

There were three more in the family, his wife, and two children,—the younger one being like his elder brother and sister also a deaf-mute,—to be fed and clothed; and he could no longer beg enough to keep them from starvation. It was many months since he had been able to earn even a few cash. The small row-boat,—the "san-pan", leaked so badly that it could not be used to carry passengers, or for fishing, until he could get enough money together to repair it.

This man was not the first who had visited the school to plead the cause of a deaf daughter; but this other little girl, also, the sister of one of our boys, had already been sold to her mother-in-law, where she was a mere slave, leading a life of sin and misery. When her father learned that she was being starved and ill-treated he tried to get her back saying that he had found a school where she could be taught; but the woman only reviled the foreigners, and drove him away. His child was no longer his according to Chinese law and he was himself responsible for her wretched condition.

The man Li went away alone and the



YING TSWEN AS SHE LOOKED WHEN SHE CAME TO US.

little bundle of dirty rags, that contained a human soul, was left at the School for the Deaf. She cried for some time; but when she had been bathed and dressed in clean clothes, a look of wonder came into her face replacing the look of a hunted animal that was there when she came. Kindness and plenty of food soon won her heart, and she began to look happy and contented, and tried to do whatever she was told. It would be hard to say which was happier, teacher or pupil, when she got the power of K; and afterwards, when she wished to be especially pleasing, she began to say Ka-Ka-Ka-. Before the summer was over she had learned to speak, and explain in

pantomime, many of the Chinese characters. We called her "Ying Tswen" because the yellow Jasmine, which bears that name, was in bloom when she came to us.

Meanwhile we visited her home. Following a guide who knew the Native City well, we took our way around the hill where the Temple of the Pearly Emperor stands outlined against the sky; through an old cemetery with well beaten paths between the mounds. It led us to a street which followed the west wall of the city down to the sea. In the moat, which is a dumping ground for filth, and in which the inky fluid can hardly be termed water, pigs were wallowing, and women washing clothes.

At last we found ourselves walking in sand, and surrounded by beggars. We asked for the Li family and, by no less than twenty neighbors, were escorted to their hut. It was a little more pretentious than some of them; for it could boast of a door, made of an old piece of cloth; and they had built a wing of straw mats onto the living room, forming an ell shaped building; and with bamboo had fenced in a court. Tho' none of these things were very much protection against the cold, they did secure something of privacy, and made a home which is as dear to the Eastern, as to the Western heart.

A hungry looking dog announced our approach; for no beggar is too poor to own a dog with which he will share his last crust. A bird beat its breast against the bamboo splints of a rude cage in a vain effort to escape; while a naked little Oriental set up a howl which proved that he had seen few "foreign devils", and that, though he might be deaf, he was far from being dumb. The commotion brought the father and mother to the door, and they invited us inside. Standard Oil cases that they picked up on the beach served as seats. We soon made our errand



MISS CARTER TEACHING YING TSWEN.

known, by asking them to pose for a picture, which they willingly did; this finished, they begged us to wait while they went to the nearest hot-water kettle to buy some drinking water for us. This would mean more trouble and expense, proportionately, to these simple people than it would be for us to serve our friends for an elaborate dinner. We soon made our excuses, and promising to see them again, said "good-bye."

Outside, our attention was drawn to a man lying near one of the huts, where he had been carried to die, lest his spirit, failing to get free should enter the body of an animal, and return to hunt inmates. It was nearing the dreaded cholera season, which afterwards claimed many victims in that district, and among them was Ying Tswen's father.

The coming of this little girl, and letters from the friends of others—some of whom had been asking for several years that something be done for their proteges—led Mrs. Mills to plead with renewed vigor the cause of China's deaf girls.

The following letter gives a history of a little girl whom we hope to take as soon as her support can be secured.

SHANGHAI, May 11, 1907.

MY DEAR MRS. MILLS:

Ever since I heard of your stirring appeal for the deaf boys and girls in China, I have in mind one of the children in our school, who is thus afflicted. Her story is truly a pathetic one.

About six years ago a man came to Dr. Mary Stone in Kiaukiang, carrying in his arms a bundle of humanity, which he was going to throw into the street, he said, but he told Dr. Stone, if she thought she could cure the child, whom he had bought for a slave girl, he would gladly release all claim to her, otherwise he would throw her into the street to die.

Upon opening the bundle Dr. Stone found a little girl, scarcely recognizable to a human being, so covered was she with running sores all over the body. She had no hair on her head, but instead the most unsightly abscesses. Her ears, too, were discharging, showing that the whole body externally and internally was affected by some disease. The owner explained that the child could not hear, and had never talked.

The case looked hopeless to Dr. Stone, but her medical skill and faith in God have given her so many remarkable results, that she has learned to hope where conditions are darkest, so she took the child in, and received a release from the owner.

Under careful nursing, the child began to improve. The little body healed and began to express intelligence, and to respond to Christian love. Now the child is a strong healthy girl—indeed, an at-

tractive looking girl. Her ears are so improved that she hears a little, and during the past few months she has been trying to utter a few words.

We do not feel, however, that justice is being done little Helen—for Dr. Stone has named her Helen Keller when first she saw her. Would it not be possible for you to take this dear child? We are doing all we can for her in training her hands and heart, but, alas! that is all too little, and to think that she is going to pass these most impressionable years of her years without the proper Christian training, well nigh breaks our hearts.

There are three friends in the States who are anxious to educate her. The money for her comfortable support is only too readily forth-coming.

I shall earnestly pray God that He may give you the means to carry on and so enlarge this most noble work, which you have begun, that this dear child may be included, and countless others who must be in this vast Empire.

Your sister in His Work,

MELITY B. HONSINGER.

STYPHEN L. BALDWIN MEMORIAL.

GIRLS' SCHOOL M. E. M.

NANCHANG, KINGSE.

The following is an extract from a later



MRS. WANG TEACHING LI FUH LAI, SEN GWEI HWANG AND YING TSWEN.

letter: "On receiving your letter I wrote immediately to America to find out if the extra funds needed could be obtained. As yet I have received nothing, neither have I obtained permission to transfer the scholarship, now used for Helen, to another school. I am bound that she shall go to you, but it will have to be a little later."

The writer's expectations have not been fulfilled, up to this date, and the child is still waiting for some kind friend to make it possible to come to us.

In September the school was formally opened. Some children—English and American—in Shanghai having raised enough money to pay part of the rent, for one school, for one half of the building that we hope some day to purchase for the Girls' School.

As Mrs. Mills's assistant, it was my privilege to have charge of this department; this meant the training of a Chinese woman as teacher. One was engaged who received a high-school education, and in other ways was fitted to take up the work. We began the study of the mechanism of speech, giving special attention to the principles and uses of Bell's Visible Speech and the charts adapting the symbols to the Chinese language.

Three months elapsed before the arrival of other pupils, owing to the distances, and the

difficulty in getting suitable escort from their homes to Chefoo. During that time Mrs. Wang, the teacher, made a good beginning; and Ying Tswen began to realize that life was not all a summer day, with cloudless skies. Even with plenty of food and clothes to wear, —she, too, had a duty to perform in this new world, so full of strange experiences. She began to be so attractive that we feared the mother would conceive the idea of selling her; and to prevent this, an arrangement was made, through the help of Pastor Wang, whereby for one dollar the mother signed a paper releasing all claim to the child, giving her to me.

One glad day in December we welcomed in to our midst two travellers for whom we had been looking. One of these girls, Mi Bao-mei (Precious Sister) was born in Wu-Hu, a city on the Yangtzi River, in the Province of Ngan-Hwei, some fourteen years ago. It is there that her father, a poor opium smoker, still lives; but he has no claim to her now; for she belongs to Miss Mitchell of the Methodist Mission. Several years ago she spent one short summer with us and is really returning—our first girl pupil.

The other, was the girl for whom Miss Marion Fische, of the China Inland Mission, has long been pleading. The application paper tells us that she is Hwang Hwang Lan. Hwang (yellow) being the family name and Hwang Lan (Fragrant flower) her given name. She is eighteen years old, according to Chinese count, and seventeen as we should say. Her home is farther up the River, in Hu-Kou, near Kiu-Kiang-Fu, where "nine rivers" flow into the beautiful Poyang Lake. She has been betrothed, and in two short years must go home, and begin a new life as a dutiful daughter-in-law, and a patient, plodding wife for a man she will never see until she stands by his side as his wife in her new home. Truly our responsibility is great towards this silent child of God.

The next child to arrive was Wang Fung-Ying; a pathetic little creature, dwarfed in mind and body. In her home in Hok-san, in the hill country of the Hakas, some time in early childhood, she lost her sight and hearing through small-pox; later her hearing returned, and she was sent to the Hildesheim Mission for Blind-girls, in Kowloon, Hong-Kong. After being there only five months her hearing again left her. The Sisters in charge of the School were not prepared to

Continued on page 85



MISS CARTER AND MRS. SEN TEACHING THE BLIND-DEAF GIRL.

Chicago

THE *Chicago Tribune* recently contained the following description of the office and work of Lester Goodman, one of the deaf clerks in the Chicago post-office—the system therein outlined is Mr. Goodman's own idea:

Lester Goodman, a deaf worker in the Chicago post-office, who has been with the department twenty-six years, has charge of 50,000,000 blanks, and such is his system of filling them that he is able to find any one of them of a date within the last four years in five minutes' time.

If on entering the rotunda of the government from under the sidewalks in the basement of the federal building to the ninth floor in order to give space to lockers for incoming employees, and on this lofty perch is now found one of the most interesting and unique one man workshops in Chicago.

Mr. Goodman recently moved himself and his job building one will look straight upward he will see a circle of red, white, and blue electric lights. The circle is about the level with the tenth floor. To this circle clear around the rotunda slopes a canopy in which there are several circular steel gratings, and just back of this canopy, arranged on a narrow corridor floor, are long oak cases that hold 15,000 wooden files twelve inches long. These files hold the paid money order advices that have been received in and paid by the Chicago post-office during the last four years.

Super packages are made up when a file has been filled with about 4,000 advice blanks, and these supers are stored away on shelves after being properly labeled. When from any cause it becomes necessary to find the paid advice the application is sent to Goodman, who is able to put his hand on the little slip of thin paper in a surprising short time. He knows in an instant just where to look among 50,000,000 blanks for this particular advice. Its date shows whether it is in the wooden file or in a super package. He makes his way to the case in which is filled the boxes or supers of the state mentioned and by a clever system of indexing he finds the desired blank.

When is considered the fact that Chicago transacts a paid money order business of \$20,000,000 a month some idea of the enormous task that this worker has on his hands may be had. He handles the work without help and in a place that was intended to be only a corridor to enable visitors to look down through the canopy nine floors in depth. This privilege was shut off because it was feared the visitors might go aloft with suicidal intent, and so on this narrow walk around the interior of the big dome this lone worker has charge of a business issued by 40,000 post-offices, all concentrated in Chicago. It is considered one of the most novel offices in Chicago's big business district.

The new independent newspaper for the deaf—*Silent Success*—which is published at St. Louis, has made a favorable impression here at Chicago and those of the Chicagoans who have "been there" trust our friends across the bridge will have better success than came to them.

The *Chicago Tribune*, of December 19, had a full page article on "Where Christmas Songs Are Sung with the Fingers"—a descriptive article, with moving picture reproductions in half-tone, of some of the girl pupils of the Ephpheta school. The song illustrated was "There Came a Dream So Fair," also the Lord's Prayer. The films will be placed before the public soon and thus the beginning of the utilizing of the machine, that gives so much pleasure and profit to the deaf especially, starts in the way that has been advocated in this column so many times in the past, and which has recently been taken up editorially by the *Deaf American*. If these films prove successful, the road to realization of the idea of thus preserving masterpieces of the sign-language should now be open and advantage taken of it wherever possible.

I note the illustrated article from the pen

of Mr. Byers, the superintendent of the Ohio Home, in the last *WORKER* offering, for a consideration, to "honor" me by bestowing my name on one of the Home's galaxy of live stock. I regret that consistency obliges the declination of such honors and, were the spirit willing, there still remains the fact that charity begins at home, clearly pointing to the Illinois Home fund "needing the money" more than Ohio's.

The *Chicago Daily News*, of January 5, mentioned the suicide of a young woman of twenty-two, who was becoming deaf, her relatives attributing the act to despondency due to her loss of hearing. The *Tablet* man, who says deaf people rarely succumb to melancholia seems to have another guess coming.

In the "personal" column of the *Chicago Tribune*, I recently ran across the ad. below:

Personal—I resort to this means to extend my last appeal to obtain employment. I am one who is paying the penalties of a fracture at base of skull in being stone deaf. In quoting doctors, I am the first to recover from said injury. All I ask is an interview.

Writing to the advertiser, I asked him to call and see me. In response to my letter a young man called and the story he told me, backed up by written credentials, is but another tale of the tough sledding the deaf man usually experiences in a search for work. The young man is a New Yorker, a graduate of Columbia College and up to the time of the accident which cost him his hearing was practicing law. In his practice, he had incurred the enmity of a crowd of cheap politicians and one night, just a year ago, he was attacked, slugged and thrown from an inter-urban car, lying unconscious alongside the track for several hours before he was found and conveyed to a hospital, where he lay in a comatose state for ten days. Examination showed a fracture at the base of the skull near its conjunction with the spine, and one that surgery could not reach with safety, which cost him his hearing and affected the sight of one eye; otherwise his recovery was rapid. However, he was obliged to give up his profession as his deafness, together with a periodic lack of concentration of mind which the injury also brought, prevented his continuing at it. He told me his subsequent search for work was a successive series of rebuffs and failure as, not knowing any trade, he was obliged to confine his efforts to something in the clerical line, and the advertisement in the *Tribune* was the last resort. I saw him some time after that had appeared and he stated nothing had come from it, but that he was about to return to New York and had hoped to do better there, and also had hopes of regaining the hearing in one ear. His case has been pronounced the first on record of recovery from such an injury, the fracture being on the interior plate and so hard to get at and treatment externally being the only kind that can be given. He expressed himself as desirous of getting in touch with the class Dame Fortune has thrown him into and I would not be surprised to see him taking up the study of our language and endeavoring to turn his knowledge of law to account in our circles should it be that his injury results in permanent deafness.

The following dispatch appeared in the *Chicago dailies* of January 5:

Spokane, Wash., January 4.—A legislative lobby of deaf, dumb and blind men, whose efforts will be directed toward securing the same financial treatment for the State School for the Deaf and Blind at Vancouver, Wash., as is accorded the other state institutions, will buttonhole the Olympia lawmakers at the coming session.

P. L. Axling, secretary of the Spokane Association has called a meeting for January 13 to organize the forces. Axling is a deaf man and will lead the lobbyists.

The delegates of twenty deaf and dumb persons "listened" to "Billy" Sunday, the evangelist. While Sunday talked at the rate of 140 words to the minute, an interpreter translated his rhetoric into finger words.

The following article on "Ambidexterity" recently appeared in the *Chicago Examiner*:

During the last 2,000 years there have been innumerable eruptions of ambidextral enthusiasm, and some five years ago a new crusade on behalf of ambidexterity was started.

However, on the large scale ambidexterity is impossible and undesirable. It was by the superior skill of his right hand that man got himself the victory and to try to undo his dextral pre-eminence is simply to fly in the face of evolution. Right-handedness is a very old story. It is plainly discernible in the parts of Greece, Assyria and Egypt, glimpses of it can be found among our ancestors in the Bronze Age and in Palaeolithic times, and observers detect foreshadowings of it even among the lower animals. All nations, tribes and races, civilized and savage, have in all times preferentially used not only one, but the same hand, and it is impossible to point to any civilized race manifesting any degree of either handedness. The statement that the Japanese are by law and practice ambidextrous can be stated on the authority of Baron Komura to be without foundation.

It seems to me that the deaf are pretty fair exponents of the above accomplishment.

To sign or not to sign, that is the question.—*Luther Taylor*.

Brown—"Have you read Tilden's articles on Federation?"

Smith—"Yes, my section of them. I belong to the ——— Association. We have twenty-three members and divide the articles into twenty-three parts. Each member reads his then at our leisure we meet and compare notes. Saves time."

It seems to me that the above would be about the way these federation plans will be read and discussed if the whole thing is not put before those interested all in a lump. (In writing the above I simply paraphrased a satire on another discussion I have been reading.) The Tilden plan, or any other plan, ought to be presented in compact, concise form if it is to be thoroughly digested before "1910"—only a little over a year away.

Chicago Division, N. F. S. D., was host to some 300 of the local deaf on New Year's day. In the evening its officers for 1909 were installed with the full ceremony of the Society's ritual. Admission was by card only and the number limited. In the afternoon and part of the evening social chat and games had full sway, the hall being open from 1:30 P. M. until midnight.

In the announcement of a charity ball under the auspices of the Friendly Aid Society, given at the Auditorium on January 20, the McCowan Oral School is named as a beneficiary, together with such institutions as homes for the destitute, creches, refuges and free dispensaries.

Enquiry of the Chairman of the Committee in charge as to with what understanding of the object and means of support of the school it was so listed brought from the president of the Society, the statement that it "has been a beneficiary of the Society for years, in fact is one of the oldest charities on the Society's list." This in face of the efforts being made to take all schools for the deaf from classification as charities denotes there is room for some renewed efforts on the part of that committee of the Chicago deaf which has had other brushes with these people who so misrepresent the education of our class. And the

present time when the matter is being agitated so much in various parts of the country is a good time to start things anew here.

The Illinois Association met at the Pas-a-Pas hall Saturday night Dec. 19, and organized a branch named the Chicago Chapter. Eighteen new members joined it, and the Chapter has thirty members now.—*Advance*.

A recent bulletin of the Illinois Home fund credits \$61.12 to the proceeds of the Hull House entertainment and \$278.30 to the Labor Day picnic.

Missouri is doing some showing herself. The *Silent Success* says that there is \$404.40 in the Missouri Home fund.

The Chicago grand jury reported that there was serious doubt as to there having been an honest election held in Chicago for years.—*Kansas Star*.

What has Chicago done to deserve all this, Mr. Hammond. In our last letter we proved you were wrong on the "picturesque" item—and now comes this.

The signs of the times—ours.—*With apologies to J. H. C.*

Apropos of the civil service fight just coming to something like a truce—I call it a "truce" advisedly—the following letter to the editor of the Chicago *Daily News* is interesting, shown as it does that there are others on the "discriminated against" list:

"It is my misfortune to be an honorably discharged civil-war veteran in search of work. I had an idea that I had earned my right to recognition by three years of perilous service on the battlefield. So I rode up thirteen stories to Uncle Sam's civil-service rooms in the government building and asked for examination blanks for positions to which civil-war veterans were eligible. I was asked if I was discharged by reason of "sickness or disability." I replied: "No; by reason of expiration of my term of service." Then I was informed that I was "not eligible."

"So it appears that a civil-war veteran must be sick or disabled to serve Uncle Sam in a civil capacity. It seems to me a hospital would be a more appropriate place for such men and a lunatic asylum for those who framed the law, so many years ago, and for all our eminent legislators who have overlooked it since and allowed it to stand.

"This is only one of hundreds of foolish things that have cluttered our statute books for nearly half a century and are stupidly enforced without question.

I recently called at the same office mentioned above to see what the chances were for the deaf taking any of the coming examinations and was told that the order, the President's a copy of which I showed, had not been heard of officially and that the only way an examination could be taken by a deaf-man would be through a special order from Washington; that the Post Office Department had its own ruling on such matters in addition to that of the Civil Service Commission.

And following item appeared in the Chicago column of the *Deaf American* of December 31:

Patrick O'Brien has just received a letter from Secretary Newton of the Civil Service department of the Chicago post-office, notifying him to call and stand another examination for a government position. Over a year ago Mr. O'Brien made application and was examined, but did not get a sufficiently high rating.

Enquiry as to this—thinking the bars were really down—brought the response that there was no record of such an application on file.

From all this, it appears that the only way the "executive order" recently issued can be taken advantage of is by direct correspondence with headquarters at Washington, and then by special department permission as well.

William B. Wayman died at Romney, W. Va., January 8. The funeral was at Chicago on the 12th, the Rev. Mr. Hasenstab officiating. Mr. Wayman was president of the Pas-a-Pas club in 1901 and up to two years ago, had

been prominent in the affairs of the local deaf, his health then necessitating his going south to reside. The funeral services were largely attended, the interment being at Greenwood. F. P. GIBSON.

THE CLUB AMAPOLA, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



CALIFORNIANS claim that only in California do children wax fat and healthy. The Club Amapola of the city of the Angels has become a lusty infant. On its third anniversary it felt big enough to have its "picture took." Out of a membership of twenty-four, but three, failed to have themselves immortalized.

Amapola is Spanish for poppies, — the flower of the Golden State. But what's in a name? In this state of the Golden West flowers by any other name smell just as sweet. So, whether the club goes by the name of the Inland Club, its first name, or Club Amapola, to which it was afterward changed—it makes no difference. We only know the club is here to stay and if one famous banker of the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea" claims no copyright, we repeat: "Don't worry, watch us grow!"

Club Amapola was the pet idea of Herr Beckman, popularly known as Bismarck, owing to his close resemblance to the Prince of that name. He also hails from the Vaterland and, like his people, loves the cup that cheers. The two warring church factions of the city, whom even an angel could not placate, were invited one day to imbibe from the same social cup and incidentally to start the club, but after two meetings Herr Bismarck was about to give the project up in despair, when Mr. Regensburg was appealed to and begged to take the cudgels up. Fresh from his triumphs in the Windy City and a past master in the art of rejuvenating toppling organizations,—with the re-organized Pas-a-pas Club, the Illinois State Association, the Illinois State Home as his pet creations, he at once injected fresh courage and enthusiasm and laid its foundation after the model of the Pas-a-pas and started its treasury with a substantial personal contribution. The Club wanted him for President, but he said a man is as old as he feels, or feeling young and frisky like a colt, he preferred to waive that honor to the older residents of the city and he only consented to

serve as secretary to help the club wrestle with the Parliamentary rules. Mr. Edmund Price was the first president and Mr. Cool the second and present one. The present officers, reading from right to left in the picture, are: Ulysses Cool, President; Leon A Fish, Vice-President; William Cook, Secretary; Arthur Nolan, Treasurer.

Of the officers and members, only two are "native sons," the rest hailing from all parts of the Union, making the club very cosmopolitan. The millionaire member is Saxton Gilmore, whose father is a contractor and big local politician.

The club is at the home in the Coultres Building every day and night. The latch string is ever on the outside. On Saturday nights there are special literary and social affairs.

Here's to Club Amapola! Don't knock. Help it grow!

The Sign-Language

The Sign-language is the natural language of the deaf. It is beautiful, expressive, and graceful. It appeals to the heart of the deaf as no other language can. It is the language of the soul. It stirs the heart to the deepest depths of pathos; it convulses the frame with the merriest peals of laughter. I have seen again and again some mighty Demosthenes of the deaf carry his audience in the sweep of one fleeting moment from the agony of burning tears to the delight of enraptured smiles. It appeals to the deaf as nothing else can. It is an easy means of communication.—*Supt. Arthur G. Mashburn, in Arkansas Optic.*

No Escape

Whyte—"Bjones' baby is deaf and dumb."
Blacke—"That must be a relief to Bjones' friends."
Whyte—"Yes, but Bjones is all the time wanting to tell them about the bright things his baby tries to say.—*Somerville Journal.*

Can't Get Along Without It

I can't get along without THE SILENT WORKER. I am very interested in it every month, for it is a very fine reading paper. I remain,

Yours truly,

GEORGE F. JOHNSON.

KENOSHA, WIS.

With the Silent Workers

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

MY good friend, the Rev. O. J. Whildin, needs a new secretary, or should wield a bigger blue pencil, if the following recently published article about him indicates anything:

"Rev. Mr. Whildin has been doing a great deal of travelling lately. After a trip to Florida, he went to Chicago, then to the conference in Philadelphia. He remained at home in Baltimore, scarcely long enough to put on a clean collar, and then went to Wheeling, W. Va., where it is understood several persons were confirmed in the recently dedicated St. Elizabeth's Chapel."

Here is another little story from the news columns. Ell Perkins, and that man Mulhatten will have to hide their heads in very shame, and the nature fakirs will take to the woods:

"On Thanksgiving Day, on Long Island Sound, Robert Maginnis made a great record at shooting ducks. With two men on either side to drive the ducks towards the decoys near the barrier, he succeeded in killing 834 ducks. Robert is usually great as a wing shot, but this eclipses all past performances."

To complete the story and give it a semblance of veracity, it should have told that two United States Cruisers were used to cart the ammunition used, and that the game was carried ashore by a specially chartered White Star freighter. A few statistics would have helped sweeten the story. For instance the game was worth a dollar a pound at wholesale, and the 834 ducks weighed 1668 pounds, which netted the sportman exactly that many dollars, less the small item of ammunition and attendants.

We of New Jersey are not given to blowing our own horns unduly, but here is a little story of a New Jersey organization which is surely "swell":

"The New Idea Club held a meeting at Otto Gerdt's Hall, Bronx, last Saturday evening. It is a very swell and most curious place. Mr. Joe Graham, the chef of the club, made a fine showing and introduced everybody to the members. They had an enjoyable time, like swell people."

The *Silent Success* under the Steidemann management can promise something worth while. However it is hardly possible that there will ever be such gems in future as the old owner's valedictory. It deserves to be preserved:

CHANGED!

The *Silent Success* will be moved to St. Louis, Mo. The new publisher of that city, who will be so pleased to run it, is a good newspaper business man.

I am forced to give up my interest in this magazine as I love it for the good reason that I could not do all the works on two papers by myself.

Hope the new firm will do better this magazine than I did. Wish all readers give their patronize to this firm and continue same. I bid all of the readers good bye and remember me.

OREN M. ELLIOTT.

It savors strongly of "cribbing" when we see a deaf writer trying to make it appear that Southerners write as they speak. Of course there is no possibility of a southern editor writing down his sentiments in any other than the English language. He surely will not write dialect when talking to a deaf-man.

It looks very much as if the editor of the publication was being imposed once again by

a deaf writer who is trying to shine in borrowed plumage.

Out in Indianapolis the other evening the deaf of that place enjoyed a bargain treat that did not need to be so low priced. Albert Berg, one of the most eloquent sign makers that ever graced the rostrum, told the story of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, and the admission was only 15 cents. And, sad to relate, there were refreshments served free afterward. The scholarly Berg, the romantic *Cymbeline* and refreshments all for 15 cents!

Mr. Barrows, whom I had occasion to write about some time ago, has started a free school for the Deaf at 1121 Nelson Avenue, this city, concerning which his prospectus says:

"We remember with gratitude the many friends of the cause, whose timely contributions have made it possible thus early to offer these advantages to the public.

This school, which is the first and only one of its kind, makes a modest beginning; but those who know most about the method of instruction and what it has already done for the deaf believe that it is destined to expand into an institution where large numbers of pupils may enjoy free instruction and become transformed into hearing beings.

To clearly understand why this school is entitled to be called unique, readers must realize that it does for the deaf what no other existing school is able to do. *The pupils are taught to actually hear.* For this reason they have no use for the substitutes for hearing taught elsewhere,—no lip-reading, manual signs, artificial speech, or Urbantschitch's training of the tactile sense of the "drumhead." **THEY HEAR."**

THE FIRST QUESTION.

If the claims made for the method of teaching are true, we are asked, Why must the school be free? and why should it not be self-supporting? The simple answer is the school must be free because nearly all deaf-mutes are children of poor parents, unable to provide for them or pay for their instruction.

Just here I want to interject that 92 per cent of all normal children in attendance at schools, are children of poor parents. It is misleading to make the statement in the way that it is given.

The circular closes with this remarkable declaration:

"The transformation from deafness to hearing and ultimate use of speech is not produced by medical treatment or wrought by mechanical means. It seems rather to be the result of psychical influences that act directly upon the hearing organism. A man can produce changes in his own body by psychical power: may he not do the same in living bodies other than his own?"

Well, here I am, deaf for the past 28 years and ignorant all that time of such a trifling means of restorative ability as psychical power.

Just a short reply to the mysterious Zeno: When I said "Back Yonder is a deaf-mute whom I avoid because he bore me," I did not say, but did imply that over there are a dozen deaf men whose company I travel many miles to join.

Of course the intent was to show that the bond of deafness of itself meant little or nothing. The fact that there are so many deaf people worth cultivating encourages fraternities, but the great number of wheels within wheels is a bar to solidarity.

The National Association is National only in name. The Empire State Association looms up as a poor thing if it relied solely on its merits as representation of the Empire State.

The Federation idea, to become a concrete reality, must give something even to the stay-at-home who only contributes. This is a sor-did, no doubt, but it's truth.

Time was when deaf New Yorkers got together and raised funds to pay the expenses of two delegates to the Paris Congress, but in

two decades barriers have grown that absolutely prohibit a repetition.

Not long ago I asked a courtesy of a very wealthy man—the head of a great financial organization, popularly supposed to draw a salary of \$100,000 a year. All I wanted of him was a few minutes of his time. In return he was to get what is generally considered recompensative remuneration. His Secretary wrote and asked (I quote in part only):

"In what other way is this beneficial to Mr. ———? In other words where does he come in?"

If a man of this calibre is so on the alert for No. 1, how about the hard working deaf man who puts \$2.00 to send some fellow deaf man to a convention a thousand miles away? In other words, where does the stay-at-home come in?

There ought to be a *quid pro quo*!

I maintain there is one if you give him something to show for his money. Insurance, Life or Accidental, meets this need and in the end it will be met.

It is an undisputed fact that there are many "over there" who do bore you, and for every one such there are a dozen who do not. Deaf people have but little more in common than do the one-legged, cross-eyed, or any other mere accidental unfortunately situated people.

Just the same, the happiest hours of deaf people's lives outside of their own homes are the hours spent at the club, the church or the convention, with the elect of their fellow deaf. Here we are to all intents and purposes normal and here we can listen, or be heard, just as if we really were.

The "man over there who bore us," doesn't attend conventions, and he isn't a member of the club.

Recipe for deaf people in small communities after night fall who want to keep a reputation for sobriety (in large communities it doesn't matter for nobody knows you):

When you find yourself wabbling in darkness, or in semi-darkness, and the regulation sidewalk appears to your groping feet to be only as wide as a steel rail, pay no attention to the feet but fix your eyes on a distant street light and "steer" by it as a mariner does by his compass. When you reach it, pick up another and continue. If there are no street lights, "steer" by the moon, or by any object you can pick out in the darkness.

This method of night-time navigation will enable you to overtake and pass, or be overtaken and be passed by other pedestrians without any comment from them as to your sobriety, and will keep neighbors from having commiseration on your wife and children because you go home carrying excess baggage every night.

Think this is a private discovery of my own—try it for yourself!

NEW YORK

The death of Prof. Timothy F. Driscoll, a teacher in the Lexington Avenue School, who was also associated with the work of St. Ann's Church as a Lay reader. Prof. Driscoll's illness had been of long duration but became acute and an operation was performed, but without relief and the end came in a brief 24 hours.

The funeral services were held at St. Matthew's Church, which was filled, and many floral tributes attested the wide sorrow of a large circle of friends. Mr. Driscoll left a widow, who was also a teacher of the Deaf, and one of our most accomplished ones, and to her the sympathy of the entire deaf community is extended.

ALEX L. PACH.

teach a deaf-blind child, but were anxious that a trial would be made; so sent her to us and are hoping that arrangements can be made later on for one of them to come and learn the method of teaching the blind-deaf.

Under our direction one of the native women teachers devotes the most of her time to this girl. She is very frail, and we fear is also, too old to learn much; but it is early yet to make any statement as to what she will accomplish. Whether this be much or little, her presence is an illustration to the Chinese of the kindness and care bestowed upon the unfortunate by the followers of Christ; and is a lesson of loving patience to the other children.

That the afflicted do appeal to the better class of Chinese was beautifully demonstrated during Admiral Sah's visit to the School. He watched the children with much interest as they recited their lessons, but it was evident that his tenderest sympathy was for this child who will never again, in this world, look upon the faces of those about her or hear the voice of a loved one. He asked me to be allowed to give her a piece of money; and when he left he took her tiny hand in his and caressed it again and again. Later he remembered the School, as he has before, with a liberal gift.

Just before the Chinese New Year, one of the native Christians whose home is two hundred miles away, came to ask us to take his little girl. She is about ten years old, and has been deaf from birth. He will provide for clothing, and pay the school the amount that her food would cost in the home,—that is very little; for they are poor and live mostly on millet. The value of the handful of meal thrown into the kettle each time food is prepared, which is her share, he estimates at about five diao,—less than two gold dollars a year.

Three weeks later she arrived with her father, and a brother who is to attend one of the Mission Schools here. They had been on the roads five days, travelling by day and sleeping in the inns at night. Their one beast of burden was the old mule, that was to be sold when they reached the City as he was fast getting too old to work.

It was a proud father who brought little Gwei Hiang to us, and told us what a clever child she was. After his greeting he commanded the child, in a loud voice and with an emphatic nod of his head, to say "How." The word might be translated as, How do you do? all-right, good, etc. In gesture she imitated him perfectly; but made a sound more like "ah" than like "how". Before he left he had selected one of the brightest of the deaf boys as a possible son-in-law.

She is a bright child and in two weeks had learned the meaning of twenty characters; and with the aid of the Lyon Phonetic Manual, could speak them quite well. In the home she has been taught to work, and with a disapproving shake of her little finger, she points to the floor that Ying Tswen has swept, and taking the broom from her, does it over again.

For the history of our sixth pupil we quote from a letter from Miss C. Reifsneider of Shen-chowfu, Hunan, written January 26th, 1908. "About a month ago I started the little mute, Li Fuh-Lai, on her long journey to you. She has now reached our Mission Station in Yochow, and the friends there are keeping her until the opportunity comes to send her to Chefoo."

"She is about eleven years old, and was abandoned at this place about eight years ago. A relative of my teacher found her there, and persuaded a friend to take care of the child. This woman kept her about a month then gave her over to a slave dealer. My teacher's wife bought her, and she has been a slave

in her family ever since. I bought her from them a few months ago, and have a paper with their signature on it to that effect. I do not think any one will ever claim the child, or give any trouble in the matter."

On referring to a map we find that the first stage of her journey was, no doubt, by wheel-barrow to Yochow, which is on the Yangtzi River. A month later we received a letter from that place, saying that the child had been sent to Shanghai. There she was taken to the Presbyterian School for Girls, where she was cared for until a chance came to send her to us, in the care of one of the China Inland Missionaries who was coming to Chefoo. She arrived here safely April 29th, having been about four months on the way and most of that time among strangers.

Other applications for admission have come in, but so far their support has not been provided. There are three little girls, all deaf-mutes, in one family, near Chefoo, who would come if we could take them. In most of these



MISS CARTER, MRS. WANG, MRS. SEN, AND THE DEAF GIRLS.

cases the parents are too poor to pay for their food, or to provide them with suitable clothing to wear in school.

Surely the influence of the school is far reaching, when we consider that these six girls represent five of the eighteen provinces of this vast Empire; and we feel sure that when these children return to their homes, they will take with them a message of the love of Christ for the unfortunate, for whom their religious sages have made no provision.

We would close this little account of our dear girls, with a hearty word of thanks to the faithful friends who, by their prayers and gifts, had made it possible for us to light this little beacon in a dark land; and we send it forth with the hope that, through their further interest, the circle—of those who think it worth while to give even a little Chinese deaf girl an education and a chance to hear the Gospel—may be enlarged until many others, whom we are not now able to receive, may be brought under its influence. Help us, dear friends, to keep this little light burning.

HOW AND WHERE TO SEND GIFTS.

Gifts should be sent by either drafts on London, New York Gold, American Express Money Orders, or International post-office Orders. Do not change the money into local currency.

Gifts may be sent either to the School care, Mrs. A. T. Mills and a Postal Card receipt will be sent by return mail.



House owned by James A. Key, foreman Cabinet Shop, Kansas State School for the Deaf. Mr. Key and his son built the house themselves.

An Appeal to The American Deaf

FRIENDS AND FELLOW DEAF-MUTES:—The calamity that has overtaken southern Italy appeals to humanity.

Modern history can offer no parallel. Over 150,000 people destroyed, and over a million rendered destitute!

For the slain there is no help. Their fate is the fate of those upon whom the Tower of Siloam fell.

But the survivors—over a million human beings—are now suffering the most abject misery of mind and body. The civilized world, no matter what the nationality, language or creed, is striving to help quickly.

Among these destitute fellow-men must be hundreds of deaf-mutes.

Let it not be said that the American deaf were backward in rendering their share of help.

I would respectfully suggest that the head of the school in each state be placed in charge of these contributions from the deaf to be sent by him to the nearest relief headquarters.

Providence has blessed us beyond the deaf of any other land. Let us show our gratitude by extending that help to those in affliction, which is part of the Christian creed, and especially now when this help may succor some unknown brother deaf-mute in distress.

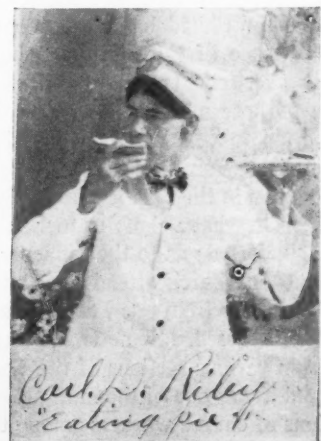
Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. VEDITZ,

President National Association of the Deaf.
COLORADO SPRINGS, January 2, 1909.

Deaf-Mute Cook in a Lumber Camp

Mr. Carl D. Riley is the "chef" in a lumber camp at Raber, Mich., this winter. He cooks for forty-five men and the picture herewith given shows him eating pie, an article of food of which he is very fond. Mr. Riley has been cooking for seven years. Last summer he was the cook for a passenger boat. He is a member of Saginaw Division No. 3 of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.



Silent Worker

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GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

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REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

THE appeal of Mr. Veditz to the deaf of our land in behalf of the stricken deaf of Italy and Sicily is timely and calls attention to a most worthy cause.

SCARCE a year passes without the loss of at least one school for the deaf by fire. The Idaho School has been the last to suffer, having been entirely wiped out by a conflagration occurring on the 4th of December. Fortunately another building was at once obtainable and the work goes uninterruptedly on.

In Cairo THE benefits of English control have been very marked in Egypt of late years, and everything indicates that it was a fortunate day for the latter country when it submitted itself to the direction of Albion's sons. One of the recent evidences of advancing civilization has been the establishment of a school for the deaf in Cairo, where it has for three years had a prosperous existence. This school, doubtless, will soon be followed by others, and the deaf of this country will be vouchsafed the education they so long have been denied.

Church Work THE Conference of Church Workers Among the Deaf held in Philadelphia last month was one of the most notable of the kind that ever convened. Questions as to what the purpose and scope of a conference should be, as to whether a memorial to the House of Bishops on the validity of sacramental ministration in the sign-language should be prepared; as to what a church paper should be, and how supported; as to the influence of the church club on church attendance; and as to letters of transfer from one Parish to another, were fully discussed. Some twenty representatives from various sections of the East were present and it was one of the most satisfactory conventions of church workers among the deaf ever held.

All Impotent

It matters little whether the Lexington Avenue School for the Deaf in New York is under the control of the state, the city, or a private corporation; but it matters a great deal who is at the head of that school and who compose the staff of instruction. The present head is a gentleman of the ripest experience and the best executive ability and his corps, one that is thoroughly fitted by long experience for the work. Any disruption of this body would be nothing short of a calamity to the school where they have wrought so long and well.

A New Star

OUR first stereopticon exhibition for the year was given on the evening of the 16th by Master Wainwright Pearsall, who, when he returned from home, after the holidays, brought with him what appeared to be a little toy lantern. Nothing would do, however, but that Wainwright should show it, so we set aside an evening for the purpose, feeling that it would, at least, be a pleasure to the babies. It was more than this. It was a pleasure to everybody. The landscapes and marines shown were especially good. The whole entertainment was enjoyable, and Master Pearsall is to be congratulated on the success of his first public appearance.

An Office That Pays

OUR State reports for the last fiscal year will be much more concise than formerly. Mr. Cloake, our new Examiner of Reports, has relieved them of their old ponderosity, and, shorn of all persiflage and verbosity they will present to the public only those matters which are of interest and which bear directly upon the work. This will all be greatly to the relief of a long suffering public that has, in many cases, had to wade through a great mass of stuff to get a very little in the way of facts, and to the benefit of a treasury that has for years been made to pay for an enormous amount of wholly unnecessary printed matter.

Always Welcome

STATE INSPECTOR Bowen, of the Board of Health, spent Wednesday with us, and we believe there was no nook or corner of all our various buildings that he overlooked. Our water supply, sewage, kitchen arrangements, refrigerators and wash-rooms were particular objects of his attention this time, and we had the satisfaction of learning that they were much to his notion. Mr. Bowen is one of those people who can tell you of your shortcomings without hurting your feelings, and we feel that he will not have to get in very often to bring us pretty close to the ideal condition that his Board has in view.

Will Be Missed

MR. W. D. FORBES, of our Board of Education, has removed his extensive work from Hoboken to New London, Conn., and owing to his change of residence, has severed his

connection with the Board. During the time he has been identified with the educational work of the state, he has given a very large part of his time, more indeed than he could well spare from his business, to the interests of the school, and has become so valued as a member of the body controlling the scholastic work of the Commonwealth that the change that necessitates his resignation will be greatly regretted by all. Our best wishes follow Mr. Forbes to his new field of labor, where doubtless, the same success awaits him that he has achieved in our own state.

Proclamation

THE following proclamation, issued by the Governor, has just reached our desk:—

On the twelfth day of February next will occur the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

By the law of our State his birthday has been made an annual legal holiday; but the coming anniversary of his birth demands more than the customary observance.

Born in obscurity, when the place of his birth and early manhood, that is now a part of the great middle west, was on the frontier of the republic, and reared amidst privations and hardships, with few, if any, of the advantages now obtainable by the youth of our day, he surmounted all difficulties and rose by sheer personal merit to the presidency of the republic and died a martyr's death when but fifty-six years of age.

He stood for freedom and the equality of man. He exemplified the pure in personal, domestic and public life. He, as few others ever did, had the confidence of the people. He sprang from them, was of them, and they loved and honored him.

His life and work are unique in American history. To recall his humble birth, his privations, sacrifices, virtues, utterances, principles and public services, is to encourage youth, strengthen the cause of truth and right in all men, and to elevate our standards of political honesty.

Therefore, I, John Franklin Fort, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby call upon all municipalities in the State, all public organizations, clubs, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, public schools and all civic societies to cause suitable exercises to be arranged for on said twelfth day of February next, or near thereto, that the memory of this great American may be suitably commemorated; and I do further recommend that the clergy of the State shall, either upon the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the anniversary of his birth, devote one service in their respective places of worship to appropriate exercises.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Executive Chamber, in the City of Trenton, this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-third.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT.

This proclamation has been followed by a circular letter from State Superintendent Baxter to the school children of the State, which is a little classic upon the life and work of the great and good man whose birthday we honor on the 12th, and which may well be made the text of the commemorative exercises held on that day.

School and City

The month of holidays.

The days are perceptibly lengthening.

Half the school-term of 1908-9 is over.

Vallie Gunn was sweet fifteen, the other day.

The thermometer has a great many ups and downs these days.

Our list of magazines and illustrated papers was never so good.

The little owl family, with us so long, has not returned this year.

Long trousers and lengthening skirts keep telling us the tale of "inexorable time."

Wadislav Wegrzyn met with quite a loss last week. His dog died of the chicken-pox.

William Mohn broke through the ice in the canal, last Saturday, and got a good wetting.

Angelo Avallone surprised us all by giving the Hungarian dance at our re-union on the 23rd.

If everything we hear of Freida Heuser's dog "Sport" is true, he is certainly a great sport.

The physical culture classes are well attended and are proving of great benefit to the boys and girls.

A wedding at Bethany Church, opposite, the other evening, was an object of great interest to our young ladies.

Walter and Willie Battersby, who each have a small account, always divide it with their sister Alice on Saturday.

Little Misses Ellen and Catherine McKeon returned to school on Tuesday much to the delight of all their class-mates.

Our Gordon motor, our half-tone lights, and our picture projector are all awaiting the introduction of a direct current.

We all note with regret the recent depletion in our state treasury. It bodes no good for our need of increased accommodations.

The new requirements of the State Auditor have made lots of work for Miss Craft, but then work is a pleasure to our Secretary.

There is an universal request for a repetition of our December entertainment, and it is likely that it will be given some time during the spring.

Carl Droste and George Bedford have probably added more to their height during the past year than any other two boys in the school.

Edna Snell's aunt Lizzie is moving to Flemington and the delightful Sundays that Edna has been spending with her must now come to an end.

William Thorn, a cousin of Mark's, lost his life in a collision on the rail-road near Bordentown, last week. Mark's papa was up to the funeral.

The young lady who remained at home while we attended Mr. Niblo's delightful lecture on London had nobody but herself to blame for it.

Thanks to the vigilance of our esteemed physician-in-charge and Nurse Tindall our Infirmary continues a comparatively useless adjunct to our work.

Arthur Blake does more general reading than any other pupil in the school, and is probably making more rapid general improvement than any other.

We have something like five hundred of the Underwood & Underwood views now, and they are a never-ending source of pleasure to our whole household.

Our watchman, Mr. Vail, who has been in somewhat precarious health for the month back, is now rapidly improving, and is again able to attend to all of his duties.

So great is the interest of a number of our boys in photography that a dark room has become a necessity and one has been fitted up in the basement on the boys' side.

Esther Clayton was just deluged with presents, while at home. Among other things she says she received was a Rip Van Winkle. Now for goodness' sake, what is that?

Anthony Zachman and Arthur Blake are already laying their plans for the summer. They hope, if everything goes well to "camp out" for at least a part of their vacation.

The family of Samuel Eber moved to South River last month, and will begin farming as soon as the spring opens. This will be a new life for Samuel and one quite to his taste.

The news of the terrible earthquake in Italy came as a great shock to our boys and girls who have sought out and devoured with the greatest interest every detail relating to it.

Frank Hoppaugh received by express, on Wednesday, from his mother a handsome little wagon. It works by hand power and Frank gets a great deal of use and enjoyment out of it.

Pupils committing any infraction of the rules hereafter will receive demerits, and pupils having demerits will not be allowed to attend the entertainments or excursions of the school.

One of the most important things to us, industrially, is to find out just what a child's tastes are, when we learn that, it is the easiest thing in the world to put it in a way to earn a good living.

Our only skating carnival of the year was held on the afternoon of the 20th. Nearly all of the children attended it. Those who had no skates took sleds, and a very happy half day was spent.

In our whole resident population there are but four men, rather a small force if anything serious should occur in the night. But then there is a half dozen strapping fine big boys to help them out.

Among the calls made by Robert Logan, during the holidays, was one upon Idella Fox, whom he reports to be in the best of health, and from whom he brought many messages to her girl friends here.

Among the gifts received by Miss Cornelius, on her birthday, was a pretty bunch of roses and carnations, and a stick of candy. She was also the recipient of quite a large number of birthday cards.

Irvin Herman writes in a recent journal, "I like my work better than my studies." It is astonishing how many of our pupils share this sentiment with Irvin. They all seem to have a natural love for work.

Mr. Walker, Mr. Markley and Mr. Lloyd were interested spectators at the game of basket-ball between the State Schools and the Alumni, Saturday a week. To the surprise of all three, the Alumni won.

To Mamie Gessner, Hildur Colberg, Marion Bausmann, Gertrude Hampe, Lilian Leaming and Mary Lotz, there is no way of whiling away a rainy afternoon half so delightful as spending it with the stereoscopes.

Mr. Newcomb is spending all his odd time trimming the trees. As there are fifty of the big oaks alone, to say nothing of the other dozen varieties, it will be seen that he has ample use for all his spare moments.

Louisa Parella has just arrived from her Christmas holiday, three weeks late. If she had lost her place, and been obliged to make a new application, something she came pretty near doing, she would have felt very sorry.

A new colored plate of Croyot's "Cattle at Pasture" is the most recent addition to our Art Gallery. It is one of the best bits of color work we have and has been artistically framed by the boys in the wood-working department.

During the sleet-storm on Saturday Jemima Smith fell four times in rapid succession, while coming from the industrial department. She says that she is now convinced more than ever that it is the wicked who can stand on slippery places.

We were the guests of Mr. Niblo and Mr. Moses at the Taylor Opera House on Monday to see Mr. Niblo's magnificently illustrated lecture on "London." It was, without exception, the finest entertainment we have had this year.

Elias Scudder's plea for a bench in Mr. Throckmorton's department was simply irresistible, and he was given a place. He is taking such an interest that some of the less interested boys will find him forging ahead of them, if they are not careful.

The children are already looking forward to and making plans for their trip to Philadelphia. We hope to have a nice day this year, something we did not have last, and to take in the Zoological Garden, Memorial Hall, and Horticultural Hall among other things.

One of our little girls has not yet returned from her Christmas holiday. When parents and children do not appreciate the value of an education any more than this, the child would better be taken out of school altogether and room made for one who will attend and profit by the opportunity.

A gentleman largely interested in the manufacture of pianos in Newark saw the carving of Charles Quigley and Carmine Pace in the wood-working department, one day last week, and it is among the likely things of the near future that one or both of them will take up the carving of piano-legs.

We have not so much as caught a glimpse of the Jabberwock. It seems to have visited every place in our state but our grounds. Not a hair or feather, not a tusk or a hoof-mark have we seen. Albert Neger says he thinks one bit him, while he was in bed the other night, but Albert is always so sleepy at such times as to make his ideas indefinite.

State Architect Poole was unable to get away last week but he and Mr. Walker expect to get down and look over the Mount Airy plant in a few days. The buildings there are models, and if we are fortunate enough to get our appropriation for a new department, it is very likely that it will be patterned, at least to some extent, after one of the halls of the famous Pennsylvania school.

Stray Straws

THESE charming illustrations of the words "I love you" in the sign-language make quite a valentine for the SILENT WORKER. They will in the near future grace two books which are still in the printer's hands. One book is a manual of signs and the other book a collection of all the languages of the world expressing the sentiment "I love you." The dear little fellow making the expressive motions is the Master Gaw, the only child of Dr. and Mrs. Albert Gaw, of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., and is well known to the deaf far and near who have been there. He can hear, but living among the deaf at the College he is acquiring signs simultaneously with spoken speech and in no way seems injured by the proceeding. Being almost "at age 'twixt boy and youth, when thought is speech and speech is truth," he makes a lovely and most charming little valentine for all time. Later, when he attains to man's estate, he will most likely add to that:

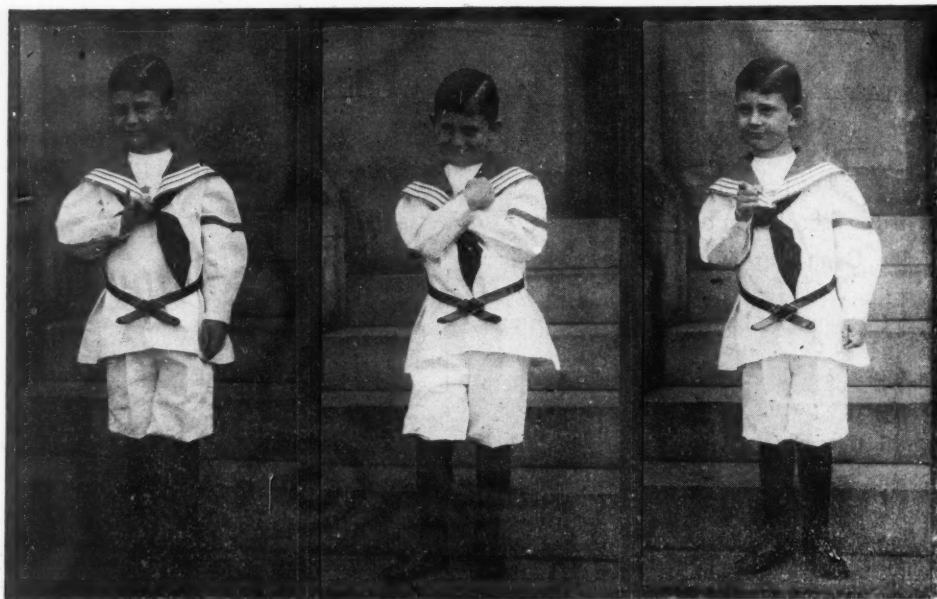
"The World is wide and many names are dear,
And friendship true;
Yet do these words read plainer year by year—
We love but few!"

◆ ◆
Ichabod Crane refers to the SILENT WORKER as "the nice picture paper." Ichabod and Hon. Veditz together infuse new life and Yankee spunk into the *Deaf American* enough to make even hearing folks sit up and take notice that the deaf are only deaf in their ears.

◆ ◆
Where, oh, where is Douglas Tilden's "Tribe of Fools"? He showed us all a few "Fools" in the SILENT WORKER and promised to show a few more of them from time to time. Perhaps he lost them in the lengthy mazes of his Federation scheme, which would trip up any ordinary mortal trying to remember the every law. However, Tilden is no mere ordinary mortal and so must bear much patience for mortals of ordinary understanding who must stumble and forget his way of Federation as applied to the National Association of the Deaf.

◆ ◆
Reading an account of a remarkable new and modern school in New York city, Public School No. 62, there are these facts impressed: first, that manual training is fully attended to and all foundation principles for trades are taught; second, that the girls and boys are taught in separate classes; third, and greatest of all, that the man who rules this school is not only a fine scholar, but an all around man who keeps a sympathetic interest in all the pupils and is at home with them in both the gymnasium and the class room. Would that all "rulers" of schools for the deaf be like unto this one!

◆ ◆
Omaha had a big poultry show lately, at which one of the exhibits was from a deaf man, Arnold Kiene, of Dubuque, Iowa. His were of the Plymouth Rock variety and were high scoring beauties in their way. But the owner made the mistake of not being at the show with his exhibit to see that they had proper care. The judges accordingly cast an indifferent eye on their real worth, which was obscured, for the time being, by their lack of care from the show authorities and the blue and red and yellow ribbons were bestowed on other birds that showed up their best points through bleaching baths and nicely appointed



I

LOVE

YOU

feed and drinking arrangements by their owners being on hand to do it.

◆ ◆
The meanest deaf man just now is from the state of Missouri! He was a married man living happily with his wife and three lovely children for some seven years. Then his meanness crept forth and reached its meanest this way. He sent his family to the home folks for a "visit" while he went off to "far Virginy" to locate a better home for them. "Out of sight, out of mind," evidently was his code, for after a few letters to his wife and babies he ceased utterly to remember their existence. For three years the wife patiently waited with no word or anything but hope and patient relatives to help her along. Finally she procured work and is now bravely trying to make her own living without the happiness of having her children near or under her own care. And the bitter rumor has now reached her that her husband has married again.

Why couldn't the influential deaf of the state of Missouri make this mean specimen from their midst feel the iron hand of the law?

◆ ◆
Here's an example of the effect of too much "religion" on the mind of a kindly old deaf lady. She belongs to the old school which taboos all sorts of harmless amusement, except "going to Jerusalem," and believes in a hell of fire and brimstone and a heaven of golden crowns and waving palms.

One day she was lamenting to a neighbor that nothing was known of the childhood of Christ before he was thirteen years old, which made the record of his life from thirteen to thirty-three seem rather incomplete. Then she naively remarked that when she died and went to heaven, she would look up all the angels who lived as neighbors near Christ on earth and question them about all these missing details of his childhood.

Perhaps, the old lady could not realize that gossip was one of the deadly sins mentioned in the Ten Commandments and elsewhere in the Bible and that she could not get into heaven with it in her bosom.

E. F. L.

Subscribers who failed to receive the January number of the SILENT WORKER, should notify the publisher at once.

Phil Morin on The N. F. S. D.

In advocating that the deaf should join the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, I shall compare the fraternal societies with the old line of life insurance companies. A study of the two will reveal the fact that a man must pay more than two and sometimes nearly four times the amount in dues on an endowment policy of \$1000, than he will have to pay to obtain a policy of the same amount in a fraternal society. In addition to this a fraternal society will pay sick benefits for a certain number of weeks each year, while the old line of life insurance companies will not. The amount of sick benefits a man can obtain in a fraternal society, provided he receives the full amount allowed by the society, say ten weeks as the N. F. S. D., is equal to the total amount of dues he must pay on a policy of \$1000 in a life insurance company for a whole year, and much more than he pays into the fraternal society in a year. The secret of all this is that the fraternal societies have no high salaried officers, no large army of canvassers and collectors to pay, no dividends to pay another army of stockholders. Nor are they using their funds to influence politics or to build costly buildings like the old line of life insurance companies do.

The fraternal society admits as members only those who wish to insure their own lives. They do not ask you to take out a policy on the lives of your children, aged parents or relatives, nor will they allow any such corrupt practices as I shall here relate which life insurance companies allow.

Two gamblers kept a place in a Main street building, Holyoke. They beat a large number of young men out of large sums of money. The more they lost, the harder they would try to regain it, but to no avail. Complaint became so frequent that the police closed up the place. One of the proprietors kept a boot-black establishment across the street, a small brick building about ten feet high and eight feet wide. When driven out and forced to close up the gambling place they dug a cellar in the boot-black establishment, and had it lighted by gas from a tube connected with a gas pipe in the boot-black parlor above. Both of these gamblers had a policy on a certain young man, no relative of theirs, who was very much addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. In exchange for the policy on his life they gave him money to buy liquor, whenever he wanted it, so that he was most always drunk. The cellar in the boot-black establishment was a most convenient place to go and sleep.

off the effects. One day while thus sleeping, in his drunken sleep, he kicked over the gas lamp, extinguished the light, and flooded the place with gas, being thus asphyxiated. It then came out that he carried \$1150 on his life, held by the two gamblers, one for \$500, the other for \$650, which was paid by the insurance company, no proof being shown that death was not purely accidental. Such corrupt practices are perfectly legal under the law. These insurance companies will not refuse to insure a man's life for the benefit of others, no matter how shady the transaction, as long as it is legal under the law. It later developed that there are several bartenders in the city who have policies on habitual drunkards who frequent their places of business, but who are not relatives of theirs. The agreement being that liquor is to be furnished in exchange for the policy.

A man who takes out an endowment policy of \$1000 payable in twenty years in a life insurance company will have to pay from forty to over fifty dollars a year. Dues must be paid every six months. Should the same man, (I have seen a man in mind who took out such a policy at 21) have joined three different societies, run on the National Fraternal Congress Rates of insurance, it would cost him about 93 cents a month in each, to which would be added about 20 cents more each month, for the sick benefit fund and the cost of running the Society. He could thus get \$3,000 for about \$46.59 and have something left (the man I have seen in mind pays \$50.00 a year on his policy).

Now suppose each of these fraternal societies pays sick benefit amounting to five dollars a week for a period of 12 weeks a year, he would receive \$15.00 a week when he is sick or \$180.00 if he was sick for 12 weeks, the limit allowed by the society, he would have after paying a whole year's dues \$133.41.

The N. F. S. D. will give sick benefits amounting to \$5.00 a week for ten weeks and \$500.00 in case of death for less than 15 cents a week, not considering assessments. A life insurance company will give a policy of \$250 without any sick or accident benefit for 15 cents a week. Note the difference!

In asking deaf men to join the N. F. S. D. we receive all sorts of answers. While not wishing to dig down into their trouser's pocket to pay for what will benefit their class, they are always ready with a bucket of cold water. Some pretend to feel indignant because the society will not admit the negro, others bewail the fact that the weaker sex is not admitted, others claim to believe in fraternal societies, but display their prejudices when it comes to the deaf having one of their own, others say the society has no capital, \$4,500 being considered too small for a society of 600, others want to know what would happen to the society in case 14 members should die in one month.

Our reply is: Show us the society that has a death rate of 14 members out of 600 in any one month.

I am a member of "The Artisans," a society of 35,000 members, which has been in existence since 1876. Since its organization it has never had a death rate of 14 out of 600 members. The December report gives the number of deaths as 28, or less than one in a thousand. I also am a member of a labor union having a membership of nearly 100,000 members. In all its monthly reports I have never seen the record of 100 deaths or one in a thousand.

Those who are so free with their bucket of cold water would see the N. F. S. D. with a constantly swelling treasury and an ever increasing membership if they would only join it.

The rates under which the society is now run are quite a hardship to the society, as it admits an old man of 55 upon equal terms with a young man of 18. There is lots of difference between the two. The man of 55 receives much more than he pays in and much more than he is entitled to. Every fraternal society has now either adopted, or is making plans to adopt, the National Fraternal Congress rates of insurance, because those rates will make it safe for the society. The table of rates

by Mr. Gibson in the last issue of the *SILENT WORKER* are the exact rates. I would suggest that the N. F. S. D. adopt four different classes at Louisville, one for \$250, one for \$500, one for \$750 and one for \$1,000, in order that every one can join. Those who have a policy in a life insurance company can not very well afford to take out a policy of \$1,000 if he happens to be around the 40th mile-stone. He might be able to take a policy for a small amount, for the sick benefit which membership in the society would bring him. The \$7 admission fee is also rather steep and should be changed at Louisville. Compare the \$7 of the N. F. S. D. to the admission fee of "The Artisans." The admission fee of the join it, but each new member must pay for his certificate (75 cents) and \$1.25 for his medical examination. Artisans has been abolished. It costs nothing to ination.

Below are the exact National Fraternal Congress rates for \$250, \$500, \$750, and \$1000

AGE	\$250	\$500	\$750	\$1000
21	24	47	70	93
22	24	48	72	96
23	25	49	74	98
24	26	51	76	1.01
25	26	52	78	1.04
26	27	54	80	1.07
27	28	56	83	1.11
28	29	57	86	1.14
29	30	59	89	1.18
30	31	61	92	1.22
31	32	63	95	1.26
32	33	66	98	1.31
33	34	68	1.01	1.35
34	35	70	1.05	1.40
35	37	73	1.09	1.45
36	38	76	1.13	1.51
37	40	79	1.18	1.57
38	41	82	1.22	1.63
39	43	85	1.27	1.69
40	44	88	1.32	1.76
41	46	92	1.37	1.83
42	48	96	1.43	1.91
43	50	1.00	1.49	1.99
44	52	1.04	1.55	2.07
45	54	1.08	1.62	2.16
46	57	1.13	1.69	2.25
47	59	1.18	1.76	2.35
48	62	1.23	1.84	2.45
49	65	1.29	1.94	2.58
50	68	1.36	2.03	2.71
51	71	1.42	2.12	2.83
52	75	1.49	2.23	2.97
53	78	1.56	2.34	3.12
54	82	1.64	2.46	3.28
55	86	1.72	2.58	3.44

The N. F. S. D. after seven years in business has over 600 members, and more than \$4000 in its treasury. I will show by comparing these figures with those of "The Artisans," that this is a splendid achievement, and is to be proud of and most gratifying to all who have spent so much time in looking after its welfare. It shows beyond all question that the deaf man can run an insurance society.

The desire of Mr. Tilden to have the society surrender its sovereignty and become affiliated with the Order of Americans should not be considered for a minute. That is like taking a back seat in a hearing society. But I firmly believe what Mr. Tilden said, when he declared if 3000 members of the Order of Americans died at once the society could meet every claim provided that it has a surplus of \$3,000,000.

"The Artisans" was founded in December, 1876. Among its officers is Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada. After being in existence seven years, we find it in 1883 with 98 members. Below will be found its record, the number of members and financial standing since that time.

YEAR	NO OF MEMBERS	RECEIPTS	SICK BENEFIT
1883.....	98	\$ 627.50	\$ 268.55
1888.....	1,332	8,543.25	2,150.13
1893.....	9,502	115,384.99	28,522.58
1898.....	12,780	181,689.08	39,080.26
1903.....	19,712	318,356.99	59,798.48
1907.....	34,446	530,674.08	130,177.42
Dec. 1908	34,926		

	DEATH CLAIMS	SURPLUS OF CAPITAL
1883.....	\$ 193.00	\$ 764.86
1888.....	2,576.00	10,731.10
1893.....	49,824.50	120,915.41
1898.....	82,771.43	246,618.03
1903.....	146,700.00	463,994.86
1907.....	210,950.00	994,835.60
Dec. 1908		1,122,626.26

It will be seen by these figures that the N. F. S. D. compares most favorably with the Artisans. It has after seven years 600 members and nearly \$4,500 in its treasury, compared to the 98 members and surplus of \$764.86 in "The Artisans."

If 1122 members of "The Artisans" died to-day it would be able to meet every claim. It is foolish, yet it would be as reasonable to expect 1122 members out of a society of 35,000 to die in one month as it would be to expect 14 members out of 600. Should every member of "The Artisans" die at once it would take nearly \$35,000,000 to pay its claims. It can be seen at once that "The Artisans" could no more meet those claims than the N. F. S. D. could. Then why throw cold water upon a truly commendable work in which the deaf are showing to the world that they can look out for themselves. No better monument to their enterprise, prosperity and intelligence could be planned than the organization and successful management of a fraternal society doing an insurance business.

Under the National Fraternal Congress rates greater things can be expected of the society.

In the last issue of the *SILENT WORKER* we were treated to a great surprise, but a very welcome one. Mr. Pach's statement that he will join the N. F. S. D. in the future, is still the talk of the frats. His statement is frank and unlike that of some others who praise the N. F. S. D., but when asked to join, politely side step the issue and say that they are very well provided for in this line, etc., etc.

We know Mr. Pach does not need to join the society because his family is, no doubt, very well provided for. Therefore we cannot understand why he should care to join it if it is not to help along a good cause. He may not need the benefits which the society offers, but others do. To join the society that the dues he pays to the society may go to help some poorer comrade, is fraternity in its noblest, highest and truest sense. I take off my hat to you, Mr. Pach, and here is my hand. But why wait until the society obtains a foot-hold in your vicinity. Why not join now and use your influence to induce others to join and thus hasten the day of which you speak. Think of the honor of it, the esteem and respect of your fellows for a work well done. Your name may be linked among the foremost in the good cause of benefit to your brothers and their families. Join now, Mr. Pach, while the society is struggling to obtain a foot-hold in the East. It is worth while, Mr. Pach.

If Mr. Pach joins, it will add greatly to the confidence of the deaf in the society, and we may expect a number of shining lights to follow his lead. Come, rally under the banner of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

PHIL MORIN.

Couldn't Speak for That

Passer-by (to beggar)—I have given you five pennings; you might at least say "Thank you."
Beggar—What? Me a deaf-a-blind man and begin to speak for a paltry five pennings.—*Lustige Blaetter*.

Really Good Lie

A Kansas editor, who holds the candle to the town liar, tells of a farmer in his county who had been bothered with blackbirds. Seeing a lot of them perched on his barn one morning he ran to the house for his shotgun. Quickly proceeding to load it, he found he was out of shot. Grabbing up a paper of tacks he put the contents into the gun, and then hurrying to the barn he turned both barrels loose on the flock. Imagine his surprise when he found he had tacked every last one of the birds to the barn roof. While calling to his wife to see what a good shot he had made, he was again surprised to see the flock of birds fly off with the roof.—*Silent Hoosier*.



National Fraternal Society of the Deaf

(CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS)

“The FRAT” DEPARTMENT



Edited by FRANCIS P. GIBSON, Room 3, 79 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
[To whom all communications should be addressed.]

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The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf is a fraternal beneficiary organization working on the lodge system, national in scope and, as its name implies, for deaf men only. It pays weekly sick and accident disability benefits of \$5 per week and a death benefit of \$500, under certain conditions set forth in its By-Laws. During the seven years of its existence it has paid out three death benefits and thousands of dollars in disability benefits. It also aims to uphold honor, fraternity and good citizenship and encourage social functions among its members through the various Divisions. Any Organizer of the Society will be glad to furnish printed matter or further information on request, the directory in another column giving their addresses. Enquiries from states having no State Organizer should be addressed to the General Organizer.

Editorial

Louisville—1909.

Are you a frat? If not, why not?

Indianapolis Division is ready for business. The Hoosiers have come.

If every member of the Society could bring in a few new members—whew!

It will soon be time to elect delegates for the Louisville convention. Let the best men win.

Now that the political campaign is over, let our campaign for new members start with renewed vigor.

Did it ever strike you that the man who sits on the fence is usually fond of taking high ground on all questions?

Confidence cuts a great figure in an organization like ours—confidence in your officers, confidence in the Society and its mission and self-confidence in each member.

In the results of the recent elections of Division officers we note that several of the Divisions have expressed their confidence in and appreciation of their officers by continuing them in office, a plan which is a good one indeed.

Knoxville and Cleveland Divisions start out most successfully and as both possess a fine lot of hustling optimists in their ranks we advise our members everywhere to watch them grow, for grow they will if enthusiasm counts.

In setting up the names of those in the Knoxville group in the January issue the positions were wrongly given. The correct arrangement was: Back row: James Hale, George Huff, W. B. Watson, I. P. Garrett, G. C. Bowling. Front row: C. M. Wade, M. R. Mann, W. J. Kennedy.

The man who is worthy of being a leader of men will never complain of the stupidity of his helpers, of the ingratitude of mankind nor of the inappreciation of the public. These things are all a part of the great game of life, and to meet them and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat is the final proof of power.—*Elbert Hubbard.*

Owing to the amount of extra work the closing of the Treasurer's books entails the report to the Illinois State Insurance Department will not be filed until about February 1st. It will be printed in the next issue of this Department. The annual statement (report) of the Treasurer as given the Society's Board of Trustees will be found in this issue.

The F. S. D. here is doing well. It has ten members,—three more than necessary to establish a branch division. Seven more city boys are to join soon, while some living outside are considering the matter. Success to the society, but we sincerely hope that the interests of our Home will not needlessly suffer.—*Cleveland letter in the Ohio Chronicle.*

We will thank the writer of the above paragraph if he would specify in what way the "interests of the Home" might "needlessly suffer." This seems to be a bugaboo of Ohio species that needs killing off and we would like to see something more material than empty talk in front of us before taking more extensive notice of it.

In his report for 1908, Fred W. Potter, Insurance Superintendent for Illinois, comes out in favor of uniform rates for all fraternal in the state (like those of the N. F. C.) and says, "The members themselves should realize that it is not to their true interests to permit the business to be carried on at inadequate rates, and at a cost which will inevitably require such increase as will be prohibitive to many and compel them to quit the society at an age when they will be unable to secure insurance elsewhere."

It is with an eye to doing this now and to have a permanent table of rates adopted at the Louisville convention that the question is being discussed in this Department. The change must be made, and the sooner the better.

While on this subject we wish to repeat that if any member does not fully understand the proposed changes he should ask the officers to explain same.

Other Schools mention with pride the fact that some deaf member of their teaching force has succeeded in getting into a hearing lodge or secret society. Missouri, always to the front, has one in the person of Mr. William Lang, instructor in shoe and harness-making, who is a member of the Tribe of Ben Hur. Had the efforts made several years ago been successful we would have had a half dozen or more in the Modern Woodmen of America. At that time there were enough members of the Fulton Camp familiar with the sign-language to initiate all of the deaf applicants for membership. The matter was taken up with the head camp, but never got favorable consideration.—*Mo. Record.*

Our Missouri friends should be aware that in the N. F. S. D. there is right at hand a society from which they can get "favorable consideration" and which has been organized and is now doing business for the special benefit of "deaf applicants for membership." There are a good many N. F. S. D. members who are also affiliated with hearing fraternal—at Chicago headquarters alone there are Messrs. Barrow and Long, who are members of the Knights of Pythias and the Tribe of Ben Hur, respectively.

Division Notes and Personals

Flint Division gives its annual masquerade ball at the Loyal Guards Hall in Flint on January 29.

Bay City Division had its annual ball in November and scored another successful affair.

J. Orrie Harris responded to the toast "the sons of Gallaudet" at the Gallaudet day banquet in Los Angeles. He is on the admission committee of the Club Ampola of that city, of which Milton Miller is chairman. A. Himmelschein, one of the house committee and S. Himmelschein, vice-president of the Literary Auxiliary.

Adolph Brizius was the recipient of a "surprise" on Christmas Eve, the affair was of the "stag" variety and caught Organizer Brizius napping, he being in the midst of tree trimming for his youngsters. On New Year's Eve Mr. Brizius entertained the division members and their friends with a watch party.

Evansville Division gave its annual ball last month, the results being most pleasing to the committee in charge—Messrs. Brizius, Downey, Stephens, and Nathan and Mike Greenberg.

Chicago Division is to raffle a gold watch at its masquerade ball February 6, the proceeds from the raffle to go to the expenses of the Division's delegates to the Louisville convention. This means of providing such funds were chosen in preference to drawing on the Division's local fund and every member of the Division requested to help in the sale of the tickets. Indications point to the fund amounting to \$150. Several of the non-resident members lent a hand with a vim, notably Messrs. Kent, Morin and Schwarz.

The frats residing near Brazil and Indianapolis, Ind., "surprised" Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hall at their home in Carbon, Ind., on November 8. The Halls are settled in a nice little home in that town and like it much better than Chicago and other large cities they have heretofore made their residence.

J. Amos Todd, of Memphis, Tenn., who has been with the E. A. Clarke Printing Co., of that city for some time past, has gone to Martin, Tenn., to take charge of a fine office in that city. He expects to take a course on the linotype in his new place. Mr. Todd is the *Deaf American's* Memphis correspondent.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Weller, of Chicago, is on one of the battleships which have been taking the cruise around the world and his letters home are replete with interesting accounts of scenes and incidents of the voyage.

Chicago Division kept open house New Year's Day, afternoon and evening, and had over 300 guests. Its installation of officers was held in the evening and the regular form gone through in the presence of the guests. The afternoon and balance of the evening was spent in games and social chat.

Mrs. Joseph Gordon, of Chicago, died December 29. The funeral on the 31st was attended by a large number of Chicago Division's members, from whom the pallbearers, Messrs. Springer, Jacoby, Himmelstein, Jasinski and Ellman, were chosen.

Grand Treasurer Barrow was in Nashville, Tenn., December 25 to 27 attending the funeral of his father, who died in New York on the 20th.

Mrs. Robert A. Powers and children, Chicago, are spending the winter on a ranch in Anadarko, Okla.

Frank Spears and family, of Racine, Wis., spent Christmas in Chicago with the old folks at home.

Napoleon B. Stewart and family, of Memphis, Tenn., have removed to Ensley, Ala., where he has plenty of work at his trade—carpentry.

Alfred F. Wood, of Cincinnati, was the guest of friends in Danville and Lexington, Ky., recently.

Dayton Division had an "oyster social" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Booker, January 2. Another will be held later in the month. The Division is making great preparations for its annual celebration in March.

TRANSFERRED—Charles F. W. Lawrence from Saginaw to Bay City Division.

RESIGNED—Horace A. Montgomery from Evansville Division. (Certificate No. 242.)

Frank E. Whitney, of Ray, Ind., is doing nicely for himself as a painter, wood-finisher and paper-hanger, having several large contracts.

Russell Smith, a member of Chicago Division publishes at Omaha, Neb., the *Deaf American*, a weekly, independent newspaper for the deaf. The subscription is 75 cents the year and the paper itself is well worth the support of all admirers of push and perseverance, as well as those who appreciate a newsy, well edited paper in their own interests. Sample copies sent free on request.

Nashua Division gave its third annual party and dance November 25. From reports we glean that the event was a most pleasant and successful one.

Milwaukee Division has taken Time by the forelock and announces that its annual picnic will be held June 20.

Chicago Division will hold its annual picnic on June 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dornbush, of LaSalle, Ill., gave a house party Thanksgiving Day.

Harry Riordan, of Ottawa, Ill., has gone to Bellevue, Iowa, where he has a good position in a large piano factory.

"We notice," says the *Lawrence Journal*, "that 'Dummy' Taylor is doing a great deal of talking about the New York Giants," and proceeds to rebuke him thereof. This is probably the first time a deaf and dumb man has been censured for being voluble and garrulous.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Star*.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Casselman gathered at their home on East Third avenue, Wednesday evening, to celebrate the anniversary of their silver wedding, and also Mrs. Casselman's birthday. A pleasant evening was spent after which an elegant supper was served. The guests numbered thirty-eight.—*Cancy (Kan.) Chronicle*.

Alfred Waugh, on his return from Alaska, at once secured his old position and has been steadily at work since. He still has the gold fever, however. Mr. Waugh brought from the north the plumage of a beautiful bird. Mrs. Waugh, who used to trim hats, took the feathers in hand, and by the art known only to milliners produced an elegant head gear, which is the envy of all her female friends.—*Seattle Cor. Journal*.

Mrs. Engelbrecht, nee Mary Whise, an old resident of Wayne, and a graduate of the Michigan School for the Deaf, died suddenly on Tuesday, November 10, after an illness of about four days at her home in Mt. Clemens. Mrs. Engelbrecht was fifty years of age. She is survived by a husband and three sisters. The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and friends of Detroit, Mt. Clemens and Wayne sent beautiful flowers.

Saginaw Division had a successful "box social" on New Year's Day.

Nashua Division holds the record for "early" meetings. Its November meeting was held at 5.40 A.M. on Thanksgiving Day, following its social the night before.

Chicago Division holds its annual masquerade ball on February 6 and Milwaukee Division has its on the 20th. It is likely there will be a good many members of the one attending the ball of the other as the dates are so favorable.

Knoxville Division held its first regular meeting on December 12, its officers having been sworn in November 14 by State Organizer Warren, of Nashville. It will meet regularly on the first Saturday of each month hereafter. The officers will be found in the official list elsewhere in this issue.

Cleveland Division held its first meeting December 19 with a full attendance. State Organizer McGinness, of Columbus, swore in all members and attended to the installation of officers, a list of which will be found in the report of elections in this issue. Division quarters have been leased at the West Side Turn Hall on Lorain avenue.

Arthur Carpenter has returned to his old home at Joliet, Ill., from Paxton, Ill., where he had been employed for some time past.

Several of the Chicago frats are back at their old places with the Automatic Electric Co., which has resumed full time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hart, of Rockford, Ill., were recent visitors in Chicago.

Gordon Midget, of Nashville, Tenn., and Miss Lucy Suddarth, of Knoxville, were married at the home of the bride on Christmas eve. Nashville will be their future home, the groom having a responsible position with the Phillips and Buttorf Mfg. Co., one of the largest stove concerns in the south.

Messrs. Turnbow, Burke, Green and Chambers of Nashville Division, were visitors at Knoxville during the holidays and aided in Knoxville Division's "initiation."

The Rev. Mr. J. W. Michaels was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Warren at Nashville December 17 to 20. During his stay he lectured before the Nashville deaf on "Across the Gulf."

Nashville Division will give its annual ball January 28th.

Results of Division Elections

The following are the results of the Division elections of officers held at the December meetings of the several Divisions:

CHICAGO DIVISION—President, Louis Wallack; Vice-President, Charles A. Stewart; Recording Secretary, Emil Weller; Corresponding Secretary, G. A. Christenson; Treasurer, William M. Allman; Director, Michael Dowling; Sergeant, Arthur Meck; Trustee, George A. Fraser.

DETROIT DIVISION—President, George Hansz; Vice-President, Frank McHugh; Secretary, Frank Allera; Treasurer, John J. Hellers; Director, John White; Sergeant, D. C. Chapman; Trustees, A. R. Schneider, D. C. Chapman, Miles Bassett.

SAGINAW DIVISION—President, John L. Janicki; Vice-President, George E. Marquis; Secretary, Francis O. Ramage; Treasurer, Fred J. Bourcier; Director, John Meyers, Jr.; Sergeant, Stephen E. Brownrigg; Trustee, Charles E. Adsit.

LOUISVILLE DIVISION—President, Patrick Dolan; Vice-President, Julius Senn; Secretary, William C. Fugate; Treasurer, John J. Frederick; Director, Daniel Brennan; Trustees, Albert S. Johnston and John Werner.

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION—President, Charles P. Coker; Vice-President, Floyd Blake; Secretary, Leonard J. Laingor; Treasurer, Harry B. Shibley; Director, Sidney W. King; Sergeant, Charles Lamb; Trustees, George Martin, Robert E. L. Cook, Fred K. T. Lee.

NASHUA DIVISION—President, John Shea; Vice-President, William E. White; Secretary, Daniel Shea; Treasurer, Albert W. Chapman; Director, Fred W. Packard; Sergeant, Felix Theriault.

DAYTON DIVISION—President, Charles H. Cory; Vice-President, Harvey L. Roby; Secretary, Jackson Bates; Treasurer, J. Ernest Pershing; Director, Henry P. Munday; Sergeant, Reuben Bice; Trustees, C. H. Cory, R. C. Bice, Jackson Bates.

BAY CITY DIVISION—President, Henry Reams; Vice-President, Senophile Brosseau; Secretary, Lawrence L. Lynch; Treasurer, Daniel Murphy; Director, George B. Hanson; Sergeant, Alfred Cole; Trustee not reported.

CINCINNATI DIVISION—President, Roy B. Conkling; Vice-President, Mathias Buck; Secretary, Emil Schneider; Treasurer, Joseph A. Lawson; Director, Clifton H. Button; Sergeant, Charles F. W. Barth; Trustees, William Blust, Alfred F. Wood, Buford Allen.

EVANSVILLE DIVISION—President, James Downey; Vice-President, Michael Greenberg; Secretary, Rudolph Brinkman; Treasurer, Adolph Brizius; Director, John Ferninger; Sergeant, Charles Rickert; Trustees, Ernest Schneider, James Downey, Jacob Greenberg.

NASHVILLE DIVISION—Not reported.

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION—President, Rufus Jeffries; Vice-President, Charles Wilson; Secretary, Edwin I. Holycross; Treasurer, Henry Swords; Director,

THE SILENT WORKER

Henry M. Alexander; Sergeant, Frank Stokes; Trustees, E. I. Holycross, Rufus Jeffries, Charles Wilson.

OLATHE DIVISION—President, Edward H. McIlvain; Vice-President, Charles N. Ramsey; Secretary, Charles L. Fooshee; Treasurer, James A. Key; Director, Pearl W. Haner; Sergeant, not elected; Trustee, John F. Carroll.

FLINT DIVISION—President, Fred A. Lawrason; Vice-President, William Heck; Secretary, Robert H. McLachlan; Treasurer, William Gibney; Director, Fred E. Sumner; Sergeant, Howard L. Pettit; Trustee, E. Morris Bristol.

TOLEDO DIVISION—President, George B. McGowan; Vice-President, Dennis Hannan; Secretary, John E. Curry; Treasurer, William J. Nichols; Director, Shirley Newcomer; Sergeant, William Bartow; Trustee, Mathias Steinwand.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION—President, Henry B. Plunkett; Vice-President, Walter O. Dowe; Secretary, Oscar H. C. Angelroth; Treasurer, Henry G. Knoblock; Director, Samuel Sutter; Sergeant, Walter J. Lindman; Trustee, Richard E. F. Nordwig.

COLUMBUS DIVISION—President, Thomas McGinness; Vice-President, Patrick J. Connolly; Secretary, Christopher C. Neuner; Treasurer, Walter A. Wark; Director, Frederick G. Schwartz; Sergeant, Jacob Vogelhund; Trustees, C. M. Rice, F. G. Schwartz, Thomas Goldsmith.

MICHIGAN CITY DIVISION—Not reported.

KNOXVILLE DIVISION—President, Matt R. Mann; Vice-President, Isaac P. Garrett; Secretary, William J. Kennedy; Treasurer, Charles M. Wade; Director, William B. Watson; Sergeant, George W. Huff; Trustees, Grover C. Bowling, James Hale.

CLEVELAND DIVISION—President, Charles Wassersstrom; Vice-President, John H. Reye; Secretary, Herman Koelle, Jr.; Treasurer, Paul F. Bengsch; Director, Gustav Ehlert; Sergeant, Frank Wankowski; Trustees, Herman Koelle, Jr., Charles Wassersstrom, John H. Reye.

List of Applications

M. Laurence Ralston, (Evansville) Indianapolis, Ind.
James Vahey, (Evansville) Indianapolis, Ind.
James J. Brown, (Little Rock) Pine Bluff, Ark.
Arno L. Klopfer, (Chicago) Holyoke, Mass.
Charles A. Hiller, (Cincinnati) Cincinnati, Ohio
Benj. L. Stemmerding, (Cincinnati) Cincinnati, O.
Thomas O. Gray, (Flint) Flint, Mich.
Adolph Kresin, (Flint) Port Huron, Mich.
C. E. Steinwender (Evansville) Indianapolis, Ind.
John Cavanaugh, (Evansville) Indianapolis, Ind.
Floyd C. Bolin, (Evansville) Indianapolis, Ind.
Matthew D. Lyon, (Evansville) Evansville, Ind.
Ray Heyer, (Springfield) South Solon, Ohio
Mathias P. Rickert, (Chicago) Wheaton, Ill.
John W. Wear, (Chicago) Denver, Col.
Wilbur L. Bowers, (Chicago) New York, N. Y.
Archibald McLaren, (Chicago) Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Eeka, (Chicago) Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter B. Taylor, (Chicago) Brooklyn, N. Y.
Adolph Duerr, (Chicago) Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abraham Hanneman, (Chicago) Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jacob Landau, (Chicago) New York, N. Y.
Solomon Rosenthal, (Chicago) Brooklyn, N. Y.
Patrick J. Conlon, (Chicago) Brooklyn, N. Y.
Adolph Berg, (Chicago) Brooklyn, N. Y.
Solomon E. Pachter, (Chicago) Brooklyn, N. Y.
James M. Goff, (Milwaukee) Stoughton, Wis.
Lawrence W. Crowley, (Chicago) Hartford, Conn.
James E. Pugh, (Olathe) Burrton, Kan.
William J. Sullivan, (Nashua) Nashua, N. H.
Arthur Gabel, (Cleveland) Cleveland, Ohio.

Some men fail of success, even when they are sure they are right, by not going ahead.

As a rule it is safe to distrust the fellow who is always trying to get something for nothing.

The man who has gained the victory over himself has won the most important battle he will ever win.

Treasurer's Report

From December 1 to 31, 1908.

BALANCES.	
From last statement.....	\$4,631.67
RECEIPTS.	
Financial Secretary A. M. Martin.....	373.50
Washington Barrow, Special Fund.....	27.75
Sale of seal.....	.50
Sale of buttons.....	2.00
Rent of Headquarters.....	10.00
Division seal refund.....	2.00
Transfer card book.....	1.00

Total Balances and Receipts.....\$5,048.42

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sick and Accident Benefits.....	\$135.00
Headquarters gas bill.....	1.70
December Silent Worker.....	30.05
Legal Department expenses.....	1.20
Frat Department expenses.....	1.00
Office Expenses, supplies.....	.50
Typewriter rental.....	2.00
Janitor services.....	1.00
Division seals.....	3.50
Organizer's Expenses, J. J. Kleinhans.....	6.00
" " Adolph Brizius.....	10.00
" " Thomas McGinness.....	22.00
" " F. A. Lawrason.....	4.00
" " F. K. T. Lee.....	2.00
" " O. H. C. Angelroth.....	4.00
Board of Trustees' Expenses.....	.75
Headquarters rent.....	13.00
Corresponding Secretary's Expenses.....	2.00
Expressage.....	.64
Treasurer's Expenses.....	1.00

Total Disbursements.....\$242.84

RECAPITULATION.	
Total Balances and Receipts.....	\$5,048.42
Total Disbursements.....	242.84

Total Balances, December 31.....\$4,805.58

Treasurer's Annual Report

From January 1 to December 31, 1908.

Balance from 1907, on hand January 1.....	\$3,066.50
RECEIPTS.	
Interest from savings deposits.....	76.87
Dues, fees, etc., from Financial Secretary..	4,310.55
Refund from Organizer McGinness.....	2.00
Sale of Division seals.....	2.50
Rents from use of headquarters.....	12.00
Sale of emblem buttons.....	4.00
San Francisco Fund balance returned.....	20.55
Silent Worker, Frat's editor's salary.....	50.00
Sale of transfer card books.....	1.00
Issuing duplicate certificate.....	.50
Washington Barrow, Special Fund.....	27.75

Total Balances and Receipts.....\$7,574.22

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Frat Department, Printing, postage, etc.....	\$ 49.66
Expressage and express.....	.74
Organizers' Expenses, J. J. Kleinhans.....	24.00
" " Patrick Dolan.....	6.00
" " F. W. Sibitzky.....	16.00
" " F. A. Lawrason.....	10.00
" " F. K. T. Lee.....	6.00
" " John Shea.....	2.00
" " Thomas McGinness.....	50.00
" " Adolph Brizius.....	48.00
" " J. T. Warren.....	22.00
" " S. H. Lantz.....	4.00
" " O. H. C. Angelroth.....	6.00

Division seals.....	6.25
Rent of headquarters.....	156.00
Badges and buttons.....	43.00
Treasurer's Expenses.....	10.00
Refunds, fee and supplies.....	10.45
Rubber stamps.....	2.70
Officers' salaries.....	262.00
President's Expenses.....	3.00
Corresponding Secretary's Expenses.....	23.90
Printing, supplies, stationery, etc.....	128.50
Headquarters' gas bills.....	14.98
Board of Trustees' Expenses.....	16.18
Services, clerical work.....	32.50
Legal Department, expenses and services..	31.45
The Silent Worker.....	278.80
Financial Secretary's Expenses.....	11.80
Insurance Department fees.....	15.00
Office Expenses, supplies, janitor, etc.....	40.23
Sick and Accident Benefits.....	1,410.00
Officers' Bonds, premiums.....	27.50

Total Disbursements.....\$2,768.64

RECAPITULATION.	
Total Balances and Receipts.....	\$7,574.22
Total Disbursements.....	2,768.64

Total Balances, December 31, 1908.....\$4,805.58

EXHIBIT OF BALANCES.

Hibernian Bank.....	\$1,145.73
Northern Trust Company.....	742.27
First Trust and Savings Bank.....	21.20
Royal Trust Company.....	556.42
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.....	1,113.84
Royal Trust Co., Checking account.....	1,180.93
Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	45.19

Total Balances.....\$4,805.58

NOTE—The first mentioned five accounts all draw interest at three per cent per annum.

Semi-Annual Statement

Collections of Grand Financial Secretary,
July to December, 1908.

Div.	Fees	Dues	Frat	Special	Total
1	\$119.00	\$ 420.50	\$ 42.05	....	\$ 581.55
2	.....	172.00	17.20	....	189.20
3	.....	29.50	2.95	....	32.45
4	7.00	126.00	12.60	....	145.60
5	14.00	80.00	8.00	....	102.00
7	.....	51.50	5.15	....	56.65
8	7.00	85.00	8.50	....	100.50
9	.....	33.50	3.35	....	36.85
10	7.00	103.50	10.35	\$.30	121.15
11	84.00	110.50	10.75	....	205.25
12	63.00	56.00	5.60	....	124.60
13	.....	36.50	3.65	....	40.15
14	.....	78.00	7.85	....	85.85
15	14.00	33.00	3.30	.15	50.45
16	7.00	45.50	4.55	....	57.05
17	.....	66.50	6.65	....	73.15
18	70.00	35.00	3.50	....	108.50
19	.....	23.00	2.30	....	25.30
20	.....	4.00	.40	....	4.40
21	.....	5.00	.50	....	5.50
Tot's	\$392.00	\$1,595.00	\$159.20	\$.45	\$2,146.15

TRUSTEES' NOTE—The last Semi-Annual Report of the Grand Financial Secretary given in July showed receipts from January to June, 1908, amounting to \$2,164.40. The above report shows receipts from July to December amounting to \$2,146.15. Together these amounts make \$4,310.55 for the year, which total will be found so credited in the Grand Treasurer's Annual Report given elsewhere.

Financial Secretary's Report

From December 1 to 31, 1908.

RECEIPTS.	
Chicago Division.....	\$108.15
Detroit Division.....	33.00
Saginaw Division.....	7.70
Louisville Division.....	19.25
Little Rock Division.....	13.20
Nashua Division.....	11.55
Dayton Division.....	25.85
Bay City Division.....	7.15
Cincinnati Division.....	17.75
Evansville Division.....	60.75
Nashville Division.....	3.85
Springfield Division.....	3.30
Olathe Division.....	11.55
Flint Division.....	6.05
Toledo Division.....	12.50
Milwaukee Division.....	11.00
Columbus Division.....	5.50
Michigan City Division.....	5.50
Knoxville Division.....	4.40
Cleveland Division.....	5.50

Total Receipts.....\$373.50

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Forwarded to Treasurer Barrow.....	\$373.50

To The Board of Directors

As there were some requests made at the Cincinnati Convention to hold the meeting at Louisville in June, it is incumbent upon the Board of Directors to individually notify the Grand Corresponding Secretary as to their preferences.

In case of a tie vote the time set forth in Article III, Section 1, By-Laws will hold good. This section provides for a meeting commencing with July 5 unless otherwise decided by the Board.

Louisville Division has officially expressed its

preference for the week beginning July 5 and consideration should be given its wishes if possible.
Fraternally submitted in N. F. S. D.

RICHARD L'H. LONG.

December Disability Claims

Peter P. Polk, Detroit, Mich.....	\$ 10.00
Cystitis.	
Alva Calkins, Caney, Kan.....	10.00
Malaria.	
Frederick Page, Chicago, Ill.....	40.00
Rheumatism.	
Henry Wood, Grapevine, Ark.....	15.00
Cut Foot.	
Christopher C. Neuner, Columbus, Ohio.....	5.00
Lagrippe.	
Charles B. Lipscomb, Healing Springs, Va....	15.00
Cut Foot.	
Edward O. Herr, Louisville, Ky.....	5.00
Intestinal Hernia.	
Guthrie D. Allen, Evansville, Ind.....	20.00
Fistula.	
Sherman Retz, Ottawa, Ill.....	15.00
Crushed Foot.	

Total for the month.....\$135.00

With Our Exchanges

CONDUCTED BY R. B. LLOYD.

It is in order to respectfully salute the sovereign State of Texas. She has adopted an anti-Trust law and put it in operation by taking an intruding Trust by the chin whiskers an ousting it from the jurisdiction, and the United States Supreme Court cries amen! Texas leads the way. Glory be!

The Wisconsin school has a new \$60,000.00 Industrial Building with a fine lot of new equipment. Industrial training is receiving more attention now than ever before, at nearly all of our schools. Any one doubting the wisdom of educating the hand as well as the head should have been at the recent reunion of our former pupils. They were a prosperous looking lot of intelligent men and women and many of them owe their present condition to industrial training received at school.—*The Missouri Record*.

The Idaho School for deaf, and dumb and blind children was destroyed by fire early last month. Fortunately the fire was discovered as the pupils, 48 in number, were lining up for breakfast, and they were thus easily withdrawn out of danger. The loss was \$9500, fully covered by insurance. A large rooming house has been leased, and the school will continue as usual. It is expected that the legislature will soon make an appropriation for a permanent home for the school, which it has not had since it was established two years ago.—*Exchange*.

Indiana has but this one School for the whole State while some of the other States provide for more, among them, New York with 8 State Schools and 2 public day schools; Pennsylvania with 4 State schools and one day school; Illinois with 1 State school and 15 day schools; Michigan with 1 State school and 11 day schools; Ohio with 1 State school and 5 day schools; Wisconsin with one State school and 20 day schools. Besides, there are numerous private schools in other States but not one is to be found in Indiana.—*Silent Hoosier*.

A new home for the Catholic deaf-mutes, to cost more than \$100,000 is to be erected at the corner of Fortieth and Belmont avenues in Chicago. The foundation is to be begun immediately. The home will accommodate 250 children, boys and girls. A bazaar was held at the Coliseum, October 20 to October 30, for the benefit of the new home. The home is to be one of the most modern of its kind in the country and the latest scientific methods of teaching the deaf will be installed. A corps of efficient teachers will be recruited from the east and just as soon as possible the school work will begin.—*Hawkeye*.

The Victorian Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission has recently purchased about 70 acres of the Blackburn Lake Estate, situated half a mile from the Blackburn Railway Station. The Mission intends establishing a Home and Farm for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes. The land was highly recommended by Mr. J. Cronin, Principal of the Government School of Horticulture, as suitable for growing fruit and flowers. It is intended to make an early start in the erection of permanent buildings on the property.—*The South Australian News*.

John D. Rockefeller is reported to have bestowed an entire nickel, together with advice to deposit it in a savings bank, upon a waiter who served him. Like the report of Mark Twain's death, the story may be "greatly exaggerated" but it is not improbable, for the oil magnate is very free with his advice to thrift. Doubtless the advice is good; there is not enough thrift. But we now know that his success in life was not due exclusively to his habit of putting nickels in the savings bank: at a critical point in his career he was able to borrow \$2000. Of course, the man who lent him the money may have known that he put his nickels in the savings bank, but the fact remains that John D. climbed the first hurdle on his way to billionairehood with the aid of a loan.—*P. Record*.

It has often been stated that deaf people are not the only persons using a sign language. Steel-mill workers in Chicago accused of being misanthropic husbands, were found to be stricken dumb. Says the daily paper:

"The terrific clangor that goes on inside the mills is what makes these men dumb to a certain extent. When a man first enters the mills he shouts his lungs out, trying to make his neighbors comprehend. Within a month he adopts a sign code and after that he has very little use for speech."

This is not hard to believe for here in the Pacific North west where saw-mills abound we have seen the sawyers and others talking in a sign code that we did not understand.—*The Washingtonian*.

The *Virginia Guide* cites a number of instances in which deaf children have been injured and endured the pain, and subsequent operations with stoical fortitude and questions whether the deaf are not less sensitive to pain than people who can hear. If the editor of the *Guide* should be so unfortunate as to lose his hearing some day he would discover that a mashed thumb would hurt quite as much after having lost his hearing as before. The difference is that hearing people are in the habit of giving vocal expression to every emotion, while the deaf, as a rule, repress theirs. Another consideration is that many injuries are really less painful than they appear to be, as the nerves are partially numbed by the shock, but the average hearing child is educated to dread pain or the appearance of it, and usually begins to whimper at the sign of blood whether he is hurt or not.—*The Kentucky Standard*.

Coroner Westcott was rather unkind in his remarks at an inquest at Shoreditch on November 10th. The subject of the inquiry was a deaf and dumb woman, whose husband was similarly afflicted, and the Coroner remarked that a deaf-mute usually married a deaf-mute. He added that there was a public-house in Kent called "The Perfect Woman," and the sign was a painting of a woman's head minus the mouth. The Coroner also remarked that if a man was deaf and dumb it would not matter much whether his wife was so or not. What will the upholder of women's rights and their claim to be heard on the questions of the day say when they read this? Coroner Westcott may expect to come in for some Suffragette comment. Meanwhile, the deaf and their friends smile somewhat sadly at the crass stupidity of the idea that a lady who is merely voiceless is unable to express all she wants—or thinks—to her husband, or to any one else, any time or anywhere.—*The British Daily Times*.

"The most remarkable invalid of the age," is what Bishop Schereschewsky, the missionary bishop of China, has been called. He began life as a Lithuanian Jew, came to America in boyhood, was converted to Christianity and went to China as a missionary in 1860. He was a born linguist, and set himself to work to give the Chinese the Bible in their own language. The Mandarin Bible, translated and revised by him and under which all he could use, he copied his translation of the Wenli text, in fourteen years of unremitting labor, calling it humorously, his "two fingered Bible." He was taken back to China in 1865, and afterward compiled a Mongolian dictionary and made other valuable missionary translations. "To complete my tasks," he once said laughingly to a Bible-society agent, "I have sat in this chair for over twenty years." Professor Max Muller once said of this marvelous invalid that he was one of the six great orientalists of the world. But his real greatness is a good deal bigger than that. It does the world good to have a man like that live in it, and show it how little any limitation can bind a heroic will. Such a name is fitly associated with the Book of saints and martyrs, apostles and prophets. If we have any path of pain and disability and apparent defeat to tread we should remember the "two-fingered Bible," and take courage from the unconquerable spirit of its translator.—*Forward*.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Mirror* writing from Pasadena, Cal., under date of November 14, speaks of the abundance of peaches and grapes there:

"Did you all of you get your fill of peaches and cream? Oh, don't mention peaches, please. It gives me a weary feeling. Why so? you ask. If you had twelve peach trees loaded with peaches so that the lower limbs dragged on the ground, and you were at your wits' end what to do with all those peaches, wouldn't it give you 'a tired feeling' to recall it? Yes, I had a circus with peaches that afforded almost as much entertainment as Forepaughs. The people who moved out of the house carried away two tubs full and left me with a great surplus to dispose of myself. I washed, halved, stoved and dried two tubs full on a cloth spread upon the roof. I canned twelve quarts, pickled eight quarts, and made about fifteen quarts of peach butter. Was I done then? No, there were still more. We had them on the table for every meal. I made pies and dumpings, and we ate lots between meals. I gave lots away I got so tired of them. I do believe I had eighteen or twenty bushels of them."

"Why didn't you sell them? you say. That is easier said than done. They are a drug on the market, and cannot be sold, for everybody has all they want. This part of Pasadena was once an immense peach belt. Every lot now has from eight to twelve trees on it."

"Well, I am contented with my work on peaches, for we are now eating them at the meals. We had grapes, too, those green ones that sell for twenty-five cents per pound back east. We had a bushel for nothing from a friend who has acres of vines. I pickled them as they are not good canned—too sweet, but they make pickles. I can get three pounds for ten cents down town. I also pickled some plums—very nice. They are also good to can up. A friend at Bakersfield gave me a bushel of fine purple and green plums, which I canned and brought here with me from Bakersfield."

Two young hearing men were traveling East from the Ogden Convention on the Union Pacific and spent a part of their time in train conversing with each other by means of the manual alphabet. Seated just behind them were an old gentleman and a friend. The old gentleman, after taking stock of everything remarked to his companion: "Why, see, these fellows are deaf and dumb. Do you notice what queer-shaped heads they have? You could easily tell they were deaf and dumb by their heads." The men with the queer-shaped heads kept on talking, on their fingers, enjoying the comments from behind. Next morning one of them said, "Good morning" to the old gentleman. The old gentleman opened his eyes and replied: "Why, I thought you were deaf and dumb. It's your friend who is deaf, eh?" "No—He is all right; he can say a few words too," was the answer. After an examination of their heads these young men avow their heads are just as well-shaped as the average. It is another case of attributing peculiarities to the deaf that do not exist.—*Rocky Mountain Leader*.

The Chinese farmer stands second to none in all the world. This is all the more remarkable since he has really so few implements with which to work the marvels he produces. His only implements are the hoe, the plow and the harrow. Beyond these the Chinese farmer never dreams of desiring any other. The first of these tools seems never to be out of his hands, for it is the one upon which he relies the most, and it is his most effective implement. It really takes the place of the spade in England, though the latter is never put to such extensive and general uses as the hoe. The Chinaman can do anything with it but make it speak. A farmer well on in years can easily be recognized, amidst a number of workmen, by the curve his hands have taken from holding the hoe, in the many years of toil in his fields. With it, if he is a poor man, and has no oxen to plow the ground, he turns up the soil where he is going to plant his crops, and, with it, deftly, and with a turn of his wrist, levels out the surface so that it is made ready for the seed. With a broad-bladed hoe he dips to the bottom of a stream or of a pond, draws up the soft mud that has gathered there, and, with a dexterous swing, flings the dripping hoeful onto his field near by, to increase its richness by this new deposit.—*The King's Own*.

Orison Sweet Marden, editor of *Success Magazine*, writes an interesting article in the January number of *Success*, headed, "Growing Old a Habit." The following extract from the article is of interest:

A few years ago the *London Lancet*, the highest medical authority in the world, gave a splendid illustration of the mind to keep the body young. A young woman, deserted by her lover, became insane. She lost all consciousness of the passing of time. She believed her lover would return, and for years she stood daily before her window watching for him. When over seventy years of age, some Americans, including physicians, who saw her thought she was not over twenty. She did not have a single gray hair, and no wrinkles or other signs of age were visible. Her skin was as fair and smooth as a young girl's. She did not age because she believed that she was still a girl. She did not count her birthdays or worry because she was getting along in years. She was thoroughly convinced that she was still living in the very time her lover left her. This mental belief controlled her physical condition. *She was just as old as she thought she was.* Her conviction out-pictured itself in her body and kept it youthful.—*Indianapolis Issue*.

Miss. Bridget Hines, of St. Louis, has just obtained a verdict for \$15,000, in the Circuit Court against the United Railway Co., for injuries she received in August, 1905, when she fell off the front platform of one of the company's street cars. Her left leg was run over, necessitating amputation, and she lost the sight of one of her eyes. While in Court her testimony was given in signs which were interpreted by Miss Pearl Herdmann. She stated that she was jolted off the platform by the car running over a rough piece of track. Miss Hines was attended by her brother E. J. Hines of Tulsa, Okla. Two heavily padded crutches rested against her chair, and although she could not hear a word, throughout the proceedings she watched every movement of the attorneys. The questions of the lawyers were put to Miss Hines through her interpreter and she answered quickly.

Occasionally we receive appeals to aid the school for the deaf in China. We confess that we have never been enthusiastic on the subject of missions. It may be due to a selfish view of the matter, but really we are much more concerned to note, for instance, that about half of the new pupils who entered the Minnesota School this fall were from eight to ten years late; that is, they averaged at least that much beyond the age when they should have entered school. Worse yet, some of these neglected children have been admitted to our own school this fall. There certainly seems to be a field for missionary effort at our own doors when a child can be allowed to grow up in America to manhood or womanhood without being educated. Besides China is abundantly able to take care of her own children. The Chinese embassy which passed through San Francisco last week on the way to Washington, left \$250.00 to be distributed among the bellboys at the hotel where they stopped. On the recent "tag days" in San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley, the Chinese were among the liberal purchasers of the tags. Why can they not be induced to contribute to the education of their deaf or blind children at home? We think they could be and we are sure they ought to be, but whether they are or not, we prefer to see American funds devoted to American interests. It isn't charity but resembles it in this respect. It properly begins at home and stays there as long as needed.—*California News*.

The Howard Investment Company

The Howard Investment Company has, ever since its organization, made the practice of distributing Christmas presents among its friends and stockholders, and although the gifts are usually for advertising, they are useful as well as ornamental, so that instead of being thrown away as useless, they are preserved.

This year the company distributed little pocket mirrors and accompanying them was the following literature:

Here is a small reminder that will reflect the face dearest of all to you; the one and only face that cannot be detached from you, the face that cheers you most and makes you happy when you see it. One ever loves to examine an object of beauty or of sterling worth, and this little mirror turns the trick.

After you have used the mirror to your complete satisfaction, reflect a short time about two interesting things. About Duluth, "The Golden Gate of the North Star State", the "Zenith of Commerce and Trade." Consider its situation at the head of the chain of Great Lakes, commanding the greatest inland waterway in existence, and having for tributary territory the great and fertile plains of the North-West, the "Granary of the World", and being the shipping point of the greatest iron producing country on Earth, with the United States Steel Company building a \$10,000,000 plant right here to manufacture all grades of iron and steel and utilize water power now harnessed second only to that of Niagara. Consider that hundreds of great steamships and twelve railroads, with others building, make Duluth the point where "Rails and Water Meet". You cannot but know that Duluth is now a great city and must, in a comparatively short time, become one of the greatest cities in America.

And then reflect that at Duluth is the Howard Investment Company, a company having the largest paid in capital of any real estate company doing business in Duluth, and under the management and direction of men of long experience who are thoroughly familiar with conditions and values at Duluth. It is a Company without indebtedness of any kind, and with assets far exceeding the par value of all stocks issued. A company owning income producing city real estate and first mortgages and land contracts secured by same and paying high rates of interest, and further that it is a Company having small operating expenses. The Howard Investment Company makes it possible for you to participate in the great profits that must eventually accrue from conservative investments in Duluth real estate at the present time. Remember too that it is "The Company that Pays Dividends" as regularly as January 1st and July 1st come around, and that while you are receiving a regular income from your investment, the growth of the city is piling value upon value to the real estate holdings of the Company, your Company, and your Principal is being augmented.

You will surely desire full particulars concerning this Company, and when you acknowledge receipt of this little gift, as your genteel instincts will tell you is the proper thing to do, you must remember and ask for them and for a list of our stockholders. Address your letter to HOWARD INVESTMENT COMPANY, DULUTH, MINN.

The Deafness of Mr. Blobbs

Mr. Blobbs dined the other evening with some friends. When the guests were seated the host bent his head and began speaking in a subdued tone. "Eh, what's that?" demanded Blobbs, who sat beside him, and who is rather deaf. The host smiled patiently, and began again in a louder voice. "Speak a little louder; I don't catch what you say," Blobbs persisted. A low ripple of laughter went round the table. The host, his face crimson with embarrassment, raised his voice still higher. The poor old man did his best to hear, but failed. "What did you say?" he demanded irascibly. The host cast him an angry glance. "Hang it, I'm saying grace!" he yelled.—*London Telegraph.*

New Year's Stag in Jersey City

Mr. LeRoy Townsend was host at a jolly stag given at his home, 122 Palisade Ave., Jersey City, N. J., on New Year's night in honor of A. H. McDonald, of Canada, who was his room-mate while at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. Guests were present from Newark, Hoboken, Trenton and Murray Hill. Those present were Henry Hester, William Henry, Carmine Pace, Clarence Spencer, Walter Hedden, George Oberbeck, Julius Aaron, Ervin Earnest and Otto Reinke.

New Year's Eve Party

Miss Annabel Kent, of East Orange, N. J., gave a New Year's Party on the evening of December 31st. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron H. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kees, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Thomas, Mr. Edward Ellsworth, Miss Lillie Shaw, Mrs. George S. Porter and Miss Cornelia S. Porter.

Miss Kent proved a most charming hostess and spared no expense in her endeavors to make her guests enjoy the evening.

On My Deafness.

All things go well until they feel thy wroth!
And can it be a blessing, O my God,
Which I have feared a curse these many years?
Flora may bud and bloom despite the drough
Impelled by Thee; and as I onward plod
Still do I smile despite my inward tears;
And though my ears may fail me, still I hear
In spirit and in heart all that is good,
And pure and beautiful, which breathes of Thee,
And cheers me through the seasons of each year.
And so I meditate in silent mood,
And hearing not, find joy in reverie.

HOWARD L. TERRY.

A Deaf-Mute Hunter

J. Fitch Brands, of Mt. Bethel, Pa., has returned from a hunting trip in Maine. With a guide he shot two moose and several deer. Mr. Brand's share of the game arrived in Mt. Bethel recently. The moose was a fine one and measured 52 inches across its horns. He will have the head mounted.

Mr. Brands next went to Virginia with a hearing man and returned home with six wild turkeys, forty-nine quail and one wild pigeon.

Mr. Brand's next hunting trip will be with a party of men in the wilds of the Poco mountains, after bears and foxes. He once killed a bear weighing 560½ pounds, after firing three shots.

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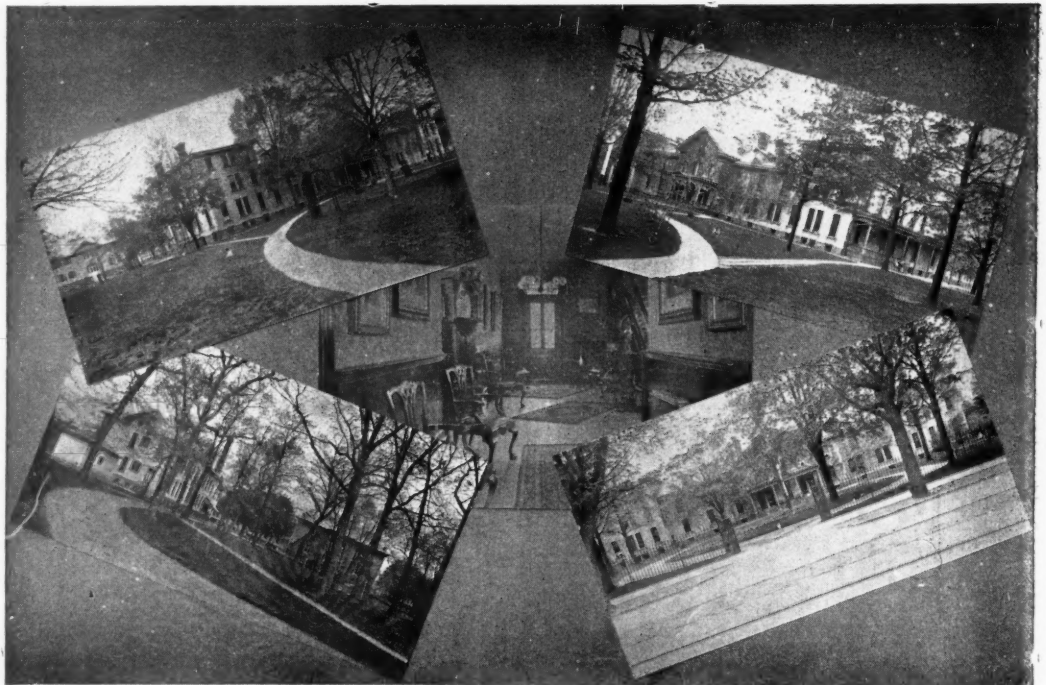
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